# The Bombay Gaz

No. 10,873—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1883. Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA.... | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | ..5th Oct. |
| ASSAM....... | 3033 | 600 | S. F. Cole | ..12th „ |
| LOMBARDY .. | 2726 | 500 | W. B. Breeze | ..19th „ |
| ROSETTA .... | 3502 | 600 | G. W. Brady | ..26th „ |
| GWALIOR .... | 2728 | 300 | M. de Horne | ..2nd Nov. |
| CLYDE........ | 4124 | 750 | E. M. Edmond | ..9th „ |
| SURAT......... | 3142 | 530 | C. R. Edwards | ..16th „ |
| MIRZAPORE... | 3887 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | ...23rd „ |
| VENETIA...... | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | ..30th „ |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at [illegible] p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VERONA ........ | 3116 | 600 | G. W. Atkinson | ..5th Oct. |
| NEPAUL........... | 3536 | 600 | J. Reeves | ..19th „ |
| KAISAR-I-HIND. | 4023 | 700 | E. G. Stead | ..2nd Nov. |
| PEKIN.............. | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | ..16th „ |
| HYDASPES........ | 2981 | 500 | G. Scrivener | ..30th „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | | To Marseilles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. | ₨ 500 | Including wines. | I Class .. | ₨ 520 | Including wines. |
| II do..... | 340 | | II do. .... | 350 | |
| III do..... | 150 | With food. | III do. .... | 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

ANILLA, on Thursday ..................... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for [illegible] days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. ₨ 95 Brighton Route ₨ 10
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. [illegible]
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ......... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

S.S. "WISTOW HALL," Captain T. Collin, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., WILL SAIL 7th October, 1883.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA............ | G. Sturli...... | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Oct. |
| BERENICE............ | P. Crillovich.... | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Nov |
| MEDUSA ............ | G. Ragusin ..... | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Dec' |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.. | Rs. 450 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | HP. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA .......... | G. Ragusin ..... | 3,500 | 550 | 27th Oct. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

### THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

### NEW INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) per share (being at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum) will be paid on and after the 1st October to the shareholders of the company whose names stood on the Register on the 19th instant, on production of the share certificate.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHAIKHUSHROO MUNCHERJEE HEERAMANECK, of Bombay, Parsee, has agreed to PURCHASE the undermentioned property from JAITHA DOONGERSEY, also of Bombay, Hindoo. All persons having any claims on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 28, Meadow street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by estimation four thousand four hundred and seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, and forming part of the oart now or formerly called Joonah Malowda or Ambawady, which said piece or parcel of land and premises are situate on the west side of Malabar Hill, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and included with other land under Pension and Tax No. 472 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in Bombay, and are numbered 1-7255 in the map of the new Revenue Survey made by Colonel Laughton in the years 1869-1870, and are bounded as follows—that is to say, on the north by a bungalow belonging to the said Jaitha Doongersey, on the south by another bungalow forming part of the said oart belonging to Thucker Soonderdas Jadowjee, numbered 3-7255 in the map of the new Revenue Survey, on the east by a private road of the said Jaitha Doongersey, and on the west by Hindoo charitable ground numbered 7237 in the said Revenue Survey map, and are now in the occupation of the said Jaitha Doongersey, his assigns or undertenants.—[illegible] of September, 1883.

PRESCOTT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the purchasers,
Khaikhushroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1883.

### NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HYDRO-INCUBATORS.

AN easy means for the artificial hatching of Poultry, the apparatus being worked by simply recharging the cistern with hot water each night and morning.

INCUBATORS for 90 eggs, Rs. 72-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS,
"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

| | Cash prices. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| RAT TRAPS ..........................each | 1 | 0 |
| CAT or HARE TRAPS ............... „ | 3 | 0 |
| JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ............ „ | 15 | 0 |

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

### WEALEMEFNA CHAINS.

SUPERSEDE the more bulky rule and tape for all ordinary purposes of measuring, and will accurately measure off distances on charts, &c. Marvels of neatness, simplicity, and precision.

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nickel Electro-gilt........................ | Rs. 5 | 0 | cash. |
| Silver-mounted.............................. | „ 9 | 8 | „ |
| Gold-mounted................................ | „ 25 | 0 | „ |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHR & Co., LIMITED.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, six TEMPORARY DRIVERS for the Burma State Railway, Rangoon, at a salary of Rs. 120, with Burma allowance Rs. 20 in addition, over time under ordinary rules. The vacancies will be open during January and the temporary employment will continue till May, after which such drivers as prove good men will possibly receive permanent employment on the extention which will then be open for traffic.

Apply by letters sending copies of testimonials to Loco. Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

J. C. THOMAS,
Loco. Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.

Insein, the 10th September, 1883.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL,
DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Raipootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL Duns.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received in October next at 11-30 a.m., in Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and at noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay.......... | Provisions &c. on the line of March under schedule No. 2-A............ | Tenders to be received on 9th Oct. 1883. |
| Poona<br>Ahmednagar..<br>Belgaum.........<br>Ahmedabad ... | Wooden articles, copper, iron and tinware and crockery and chinaware under schedule No. 4... | Do. |
| Deesa............<br>Mhow ...........<br>Neemuch......... | Leather, bamboo and rattan articles and earthenware under schedule No. 5......... | Do. |
| Nasirabad ........<br>Karachi ........... | Cattle equipments, Commissariat dead stock&c. under schedule No. 8.... | 15th Oct. 1883. |
| Hyderabad .... | Country medicines under schedule No. 9........... | Do. |
| Bombay ......<br>Poona ..........<br>Karachi ........<br>Hyderabad...... | Carriage for the conveyance of funeral parties, &c., and coffins under schedule No. 3. | 9th Oct., 1883. |
| Bombay.<br>Poona ...<br>Karachi.. | Fish, salted, &c., under schedule No. 6......... | 15th Do. |
| Belgaum......... | Hired draught bullocks under schedule No. 7.. | Do. |
| Bombay ......... | Tow country under shedule No. 8-A ........ | Do. |

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
for Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th September, 1883.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES, MESSRS. NORVILLE AND FERRELL.

THE GAIETY COMPANY
will give their
SECOND PERFORMANCE
ON
TUESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1883,
when will be presented
The Sparkling Comedietta,
RUTH'S ROMANCE,
and the popular burlesque,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
IN WHICH WILL BE INTRODUCED
A NEW TOPICAL SONG
ON
ILBERT'S BILL;
By MR. J. B. FERRELL.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY:
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

The Theatre will be illuminated with the
INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT
as used at
THE SANVOY THEATRE, LONDON,
supplied by
THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
These lights give out
NO HEAT.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of the Theatre have had the auditorium thoroughly cleansed and rematted.

PRICES of ADMISSION as USUAL.
Seats may be secured at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

CHEAP & GENUINE
BEST BORDEAUX COGNAC.
3 to 1 star.
Samples can be seen in the office of
M. SPITERI & Co.,
No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 171st monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1883.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or five shillings per share, and will be payable on or after the 4th instant, to the proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 26th ultimo.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st October, 1883.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.

Orders now registered for New Season supply.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

32, Meadow-Street, Fort; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS QUALIFIED to be ELECTED or APPOINTED MEMBERS of the CORPORATION and of PERSONS QUALIFIED to VOTE at RATEPAYERS' ELECTIONS, is ready and can be seen at this office.

Persons whose names DO NOT APPEAR on the said List, but who claim to be placed thereon, must apply to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER WITHIN THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof, producing proofs of qualifications.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st Oct., 1883.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held THIS DAY, the 2nd of October, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the period ending 30th September, 1883.
2. To fix the number of Directors in accordance with clause 77 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire from office, in accordance with clause 79 of the Articles of Association or to re-elect the same.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in October next up to 11-30 a. m., in the Commissariat Storekeeper General's and the Executive Commissariat Office at Bombay, and at noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay........<br>Ahmednagar..<br>Deesa...........<br>Mhow ..........<br>Neemuch .......<br>Karachi ........ | Cattle and sheep for slaughter, under schedule No. 10... | Tenders to be received on 17th Oct. 1883. |
| Bombay Commissariat Store-keeper General ..... | Covering, dammering, &c., packages and drawing off porter, &c., under schedule No. 11,....... | Do. |
| Bombay.........<br>Poona ..........<br>Ahmednagar..<br>Belgaum.......<br>Ahmedabad .. | Tinning cooking utensils under schedule No. 12; Stationery and book-binding under schedule No. 13.................. | Do. |
| Deesa...........<br>Mhow ..........<br>Neemuch .......<br>Nasirabad......<br>Karachi.........<br>Hyderabad..... | Purchase of litter of Commissariat and slaughter cattle under schedule No. 15; shoeing cattle under schedule No. 17... | 19th Oct. 1883. |
| Bombay.........<br>Ahmednagar..<br>Belgaum........<br>Ahmedabad ..<br>Mhow.........<br>Neemuch.......<br>Hyderabad..... | Beef and mutton under schedule No. 14......... | Do. |

No tenders will be received at Poona for the purchase of litter.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1883.

### MAX GREGER AND CO.'S
PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ.

AN excellent dinner wine, of a fine ruby colour of the Burgundy type, full of bouquet, soft and well matured. This wine for its containing phosphate of iron has acquired a sort of vogue, and its beneficial effect upon health has been fully acknowledged by the medical faculty, &c. Per dozen Rs. 22.

CARLOWITZ.
FINEST SELECTED AS ABOVE.
This wine is supplied to Her Majesty the Queen,
Per dozen Rs. 27.

SOMLAU.
A dry, firm and soft wine, with good flavour and body,
Per dozen Rs. 24.

KADARKA.
Yellow Seal, Per dozen Rs. 22.

RIESLING.
Yellow Seal, Per dozen Rs. 22.

O'EDENBURG.
Finest Selected, Per dozen Rs. 26.

EAU DE VIE HONGIE.
This pure, pale Brandy has been extracted of the finest Hungarian grapes at the vineyards of the Archduke Albercht, Per dozen Rs. 60.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

## CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.
### SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.
### TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are IMPORTING BY EACH MAIL large supplies of

### OILMAN'S STORES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HAMS AND BACON, | MARMALADE AND HONEY, | BISCUITS, COCOA, |
| CHEESE AND BUTTER, | PICKLES AND SAUCE, | MILK AND SUGAR, |
| TONGUES AND BRAWN, | MUSTARD AND VINEGAR, | TEA AND COFFEE, |
| BATH CHOPS, | CAPERS AND OLIVES, | CHOCOLATE, |
| SOUPS AND FISH, | HERBS AND ESSENCES, | CONFECTIONERY, |
| EXTRACT OF MEAT, | POTTED MEATS, | DESSERT FRUITS, |
| PATES AND PIES, | VEGETABLES, | CANDIED PEELS, |
| PRESERVED MEATS, | TART FRUITS, | CANDLES AND SOAPS, |
| SAUSAGES, | JAMS AND JELLIES, | &c., &c., &c. |

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

### WINES AND SPIRITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES, | SAUTERNES, | BRANDIES, |
| PORTS, | BURGUNDIES, | WHISKIES, |
| CHAMPAGNES, | HOCKS, | GINS, |
| CLARETS, | MOSELLES, | LIQUEURS, |

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.
Detailed Price Lists on Application.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO. IMPORTERS OF S. ROSE & CO.

### PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE OR HIRE—THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

AS UNDER:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND ......... | Full Compass, Solid Mahogany Case .......................... | 1,750 |
| "SYMPATHETIC"........................ | Grand Square, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany Case ......... | 850 |
| Do. ..................... | do. do. do. Ebonized do. ......... | 900 |
| "SYMPATHETIC"........................ | Cottage Pianoforte, Full Compass, Black and Gold......... | 650 |
| "CANTANTE RESONANTE"......... | Grand Square Pianoforte, Overstrung, extra Compass (seven and quarter octaves), in Solid Rosewood ......... | 900 |
| "CANTANTE RESONANTE"......... | do. Canadian Walnut or Rosewood Case | 650 |
| "CANTANTE RESONANTE"......... | Cottage Pianoforte, Ebonized and Gold Lines............ | 650 |
| "CANTANTE RESONANTE"......... | Cottage Pianoforte, Full Compass, Solid Walnut ............ | 500 |
| "SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S" | Grand Square Pianoforte, Overstrung, Full Compass, Solid Rosewood..................................................... | 750 |
| "LIPPS" .................................. | do. do. Canadian Walnut or Rosewood Case, 2 Pedals......Rs. 650 and | 750 |

Full particulars of the above Pianos on the Easy Payment System on application.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "BIJOU" .................................. | Cottage Piano, Compass 5 Octaves, Solid Wood......packed | 320 |

This is specially made to suit the convenience of Travellers; it is very portable, and weighs only about 160 lbs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "CHAPPELL"............................. | Cottage Piano, Solid American Walnut, Compass 7 Octaves | 375 |

*N.B.*—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOFORTES HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR AT SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

### BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,
### MAZAGON IRON WORKS
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

### DUNNETT & COMPANY,
### SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c... | 14 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ „ „ extra quality... | 20 | 0 |
| „ quarter sheets ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 8 |
| „ sheets and rollers (best quality)... ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| „ „ „ (extra „ )... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets ... ... | 10 | 8 |
| Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material... ... ... Rs. 45 and | 50 | 0 |

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.
HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

### RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
### BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special orde

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON
AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BR

RICHARDSON AND C
BOBMAY.

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DIAM
RUBY
EMERALI

WEDDING PR
NEW AND REVIS

C. MAR
1, East-street,
POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADV
TISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as foll exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, trade advertisements are admitted under this

CONSINMENTS of our well-know ING MACHINES are received by alm Mail from all the BEST MAKERS. We ha mense stock to select from, including all the most improvements and automatic attachment. No purchas should fail to inspect our machines before deciding H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES excel all others for thoroghness of construction, workmanship, ease of management and the wide range of work produced. For cash or on the hiring system, with option of purchase. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwur, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, SAW MILL in good complete working order, with engine of six-horse power and another spare engine of ten-horse power. For further particulars, apply at the mill premises, 18, Tank Bunder.

JUST RECEIVED a new consignment of Ladies' assorted Garters, Essence of Wood-violet, Tammany Banks, Albion, Milk and Sulphur Soap, Magic Luminous Slates.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by a Bachelor, comfortable BOARD and LODGING. Fort or Mazagon preferred. Address C. C. M., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a light DOG-CART, well-built and as good as new, suitable for horse or galloway. Price Rs. 400. Apply "S," *Bombay Gazette.*

TRICHINOPOLY HAVANNAHS, No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2-8; most delicious and quite free smokes.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

DELICIOUS SMOKES.—Little Devils, specially manufactured, possess an exquisite flavour and aroma. Rs. 3-8 per 100. HOWARD & Co.. Fort.

WANTED to PURCHASE a small TELEGRAPH CODE suitable for working cotton business with Europe. Apply MERCHANT, care of this office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. ROOMS NOW AVAILABLE.

NOTICE.—BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH OPEN DAILY from sunrise to sunset.

FOR SALE, CARTRIDGES for the Morriss aiming and sighting apparatus. Price Rs. 2 per 100. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

FERNANDES & Co.'s MILK OF ROSES possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

PARTNER WANTED, European or Parsee Sleeping or Active, with Rs. 30,000 in an old established concern. Address A. A., care of this paper.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ULSTERS, Dressing Gowns, Sleeping Suits, &c., in great variety, cheap and good, at Y. A. Lacka and Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN ENGINEER, experienced in the construction of Railways, River and Sea Walling, &c., seeks an engagement as resident or agent. Apply H., care of this office.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow-street, Fort, has just received a large consignment of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Cloth, Kid and patent Leather Boots and Shoes of superior French make.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.—PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khanapur taluka ......................... | 4,000 |
| Belgaum taluka ........................... | 1,400 |
| Total.................. | 5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each. |

IN KANARA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Division of Kanara.................. | 2,250 |
| Central Division of Kanara.................... | 150 |
| Southern Division of Kanara................. | 1,700 |
| Total............. | 4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each. |

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop i. delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

No. 9 of 1883.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER GENERAL, at NOON of the [illegible] OCTOBER, 1883, for the SUPPLY to this Departmen[illegible] hogsheads of INDIAN MANUFACTU[illegible] UOR IN WOOD for five years, from 1st [illegible]
The [illegible] Ale and two-thirds Porter) in wo[illegible] Canteens at one or more Sta[illegible] the Contractor, and th[illegible] for supply at all the [illegible] both cases the cost [illegible] rable at the Canteens [illegible] e of all charges, to be [illegible] each Station is shown in

[illegible] bad. Mhow.
Karachi.
Hyderabad.
[illegible] um.
[illegible] up to noon of th
[illegible] l be opened in th

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2nd Oc
Mast

Chamber

NOT

A QUANTITY of O
of Cast Iron Mortar Beds an
is available FOR SALE in the Ar
GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending
apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL o
Fort Saint George, for further particulars
and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major
Deputy Inspector General of
(In Charge Ordna

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are desirous
information as to the whereabouts
EPIPHANY MERGLER, eldest son of
MERGLER, of Bangalore, should he
this notice meet his eyes or those of
who can give the desired informatio
communication be made to the
A. E. MERGLER left Bangalore

Executors with Probat

MOFUSSIL COMPA

TENDERS are invited
GUNNIES and LABO
tor[illegible] Company durin

Bombay, Septem

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century, Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, i[illegible] intentions being considered. E[illegible] taining the essence of all, it [illegible] tion unique in its line, and [illegible] Proprietors meet with the support [illegible] fidently anticipate, they are [illegible] to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATE Subscribers [illegible] months.

## BENGAL.

...ent of the affairs of the ...nding 25th September, ...8th September :—

[illegible]

## ...LLIGENCE.

...ns, Captain G. McKay, ...the 30th ultimo from ...with a cargo of 52,225 boxes ...l is consigned to Messrs

## ...RRIVAL.

## ...DEPARTURE.

...were entered for ...erday.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

## ...ILY IMPORTS.—October 1.

From Glasgow.

...—100 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

...—10 bundles copper bolts, K. E. Kurwa; 5 packages medicines, Abdoolkayoom Tyabally; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Agra s—7 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Verona s—20 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Guy Mannering s—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Venice.

Lombardy s—25 cases provisions, [illegible]; 58 cases glass beads, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and son.

From Trieste.

Lombardy s—6 bales colored papers, C. Macdonald and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—October 1.

For Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 490 bales wool, Nathoo Lalljee; 215 bales cotton, Goculdass Tooleedas.

Clan Murray s—70 bales wool, [illegible]; 268½ cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,695 cwts rice, Lalljee [illegible] and Co; 500 cwts [illegible], 185 cwts barley, and 78 cwts [illegible], [illegible] Narronjee; 230 cwts coir yarn, Hajee [illegible] Sallaymahomed; 1,600 cwts bones, Alex. Mackenzie.

From London.

Patna s—225 bales cotton, [illegible]; 80 cwts almonds, [illegible]; 24 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, [illegible]; 52 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 26 cwts [illegible], [illegible] Sajun; 211 cwts turmeric, [illegible]; 160 cwts coir yarn, [illegible].

For Trieste.

Bokhara s—210 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 100 bales cotton, [illegible]; 400 bales cotton, Oicese and Co; 400 bales cotton, [illegible].

For Venice.

Bokhara s—300 bales cotton, [illegible] and Sabapatty and Co; 100 bales cotton, Oicese and Co; 200 bales cotton, [illegible].

For Port Said.

Preston s—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Dunkirk.

President Garfield s—975 cwts linseed, [illegible] Bharmull; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, [illegible]

For Calcutta.

[illegible] s—130 bales cotton, C. Mohun...

...Supplies from up-country being on ...sellers have reduced their rate for ...Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-13½ per cwt. ...ns quiet, with scarcely anything ...well supported on account of ...quote :—Guzerat, Rs. 8-4 to ...npore, Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-2; ...being transacted is un...hange in prices. ...verpool via Canal 18s. ...l Venice Rs. 10 for

## HIGH COURT.—October 2.

[illegible] ...dhun Pitam... ...jee Natha— ...ookji Sorab... ...orji vs. Je... ...Fakir Ma...ers—Tyabji

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

[illegible] ...ondhe and ...Wilkins.— ...others vs. ...er—Craigie, ...oobhoy vs. ...nockji Cur... ...vs. Abdool ...vs. T. F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

[illegible] ...nd another. ...hers.—Part... ...Hurichun... ...Josee and ...nnadas vs. ...H. Khan. ...another vs. ...awford and ...another vs. ...ford and B.; ...ychund vs. ...sey vs. The ...e and T.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 29.

Meadows, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Surat.

Nurse, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on duty, from Belgaum.

September 30.

Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Lindsell, Lieut., 15th Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.

Barton, Surg., on leave, from Kamptee.

Swann, Lieut., Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master Genl., on duty, from Poona.

Grant, Surg. Major, on retirement, from Poona.

MacNaughten, Lieut. Col., 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

MacCartie, Surg., on duty, from Surat.

[illegible], Lieut., Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—September 30.

...mb, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

...Major, R.A., on leave, to Kirkee.

October 1.

...Cavalry, H. C., on leave, to Europe.

...R. A., to join, to Meerut.

## ...COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ...INDIA.

...a, September 27. ...ake the fol... ...Lieut. G. G. ...L. S. New... ...e Bl. S. C., ...A. F. G. Richardson, ...be Station ...son, whose ...pire. ...mmand 3rd ...laced at the ...proceed on ...ing journey ...to Debra ...Subject to ...s permitted ...tion of his ...to proceed ...H Btty. 1st ...rds, Capt. ...ed to pro... ...giment, ...S. ...cers ...on

ton-Ingram, 2nd Bn. Roy. Warwickshire Regt.; Lieut. W. H. Scales, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; Capt. L. H. Phillips, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. H. R. B. Donne, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. W. G. Grant, 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.; Lieut. H. H. Bedingfeld,* 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.; Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie,* 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. C. M. Lester,* 2nd Bn. W. Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. W. W. Clarke, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.; Lieut. G. J. Butcher,* 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.; Capt. R. H. W. H. Harris, 2nd Bn. E. Surrey Regt.; Capt. J. H. E. Hinde, 1st Bn. Border Regt.; Capt. C. H. Law, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; Lieut. W. D. J. Pollard, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; Capt. J. G. Adamson,* 1st Bn. S. Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. J. M. Hanson, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.; Lieut. A. V. Payne, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.; Capt. E. P. Phillipps, 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.; Lieut. G. R. Pearce, 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.; Capt. W. W. Sandeman,* 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders; Capt. A. C. Denison, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt.; Capt. H. V. Wingfield-Stratford, 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade.

* At present in England.

2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. H. M. Campbell is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd B. C.—Lieut. Col. F. Knowles, (S. C.) to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, from the 14th August to the 31st Oct.

I. M. Service.—Brig. Surg. G. V. Currie, (in medical charge 10th B. L.) to Madras and Bombay, on urgent private affairs, from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1884.

Surg. S. Hassan, to Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan), on private affairs, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Council of the Govr. of Fort St. George will assemble at Fort St. George on and after the 6th Nov.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. C. J. Weir, of the Madras C.S., is commuted into six months' furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. G. W. Dance is appointed to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte., Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Wolfe-Murray on special duty as Forest Settlement Officer, or until further orders.

Surgn.-Major C. T. Eves is appointed to the medical charge of the Sub-dist. of Saidapet with effect from date of assuming charge from Surgn. W. B. Browning.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. T. Ross, Supdt. of Police, Ganjam, furlough for one year, from or after 11th Oct.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Council of H. E. the Govr. of Fort. St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet at Govt. House in Ootacamund on Monday, 1st Oct.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Jarvis, Port Officer, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. P. James to act as Port Officer, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Jarvis on leave, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. Howlett, Madras S. C., to act as Asst. to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin during the employment of Mr. Dumergue on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted privilege leave for three months to the Rev. C. J. Etty, Actg. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, from the date of being relieved by the return of the Venerable the Archdeacon

The Rev. J. W. Cassels, M.A., Chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as Chaplain of Mercara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. P. Carless, Asst. Engr., First Grade, to officiate as Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, Kistna Western Divn., from 16th July.

The transfer of Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Asst. Engr., First Grade, from the Cuddapah Divn. to the Tank Divn., is hereby cancelled.

The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Asst. Engr., First Grade, from the Cuddaph Divn. to the Godavari Eastern Divn., to join at the public expense.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Vibart, R.E., Ex. Engr., First Grade, to the Third Circle, for charge of the Circle, with the rank of Supdt. of Works, Temporary, to join on return from leave.

Major S. C. Clarke, R. E., Ex. Engr., First Grade (Supdt. of Works, Temporary), to the Bellary Divn. to assume charge on relief by Lieut.-Col. H. M. Vibart, R. E.

Mr. K. F. Nordmann, Ex. Engr., Second Grade, to the Fourth Circle for special duty on survey of roads in Wynaad to join at the public expense on relief by Major S. C. Clarke, R. E.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First-class Asst. Apothecary H. A. Henderson is granted one month's privilege leave in extension of [illegible]ths granted him in the Fort St. George [illegible] Aug.

[illegible] Apothecary R. H. Legge, attached to [illegible] granted one month's privilege leave [illegible] from date of departure.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] leave of absence for three months has [illegible]ted to Mr. P. B. Thorpe, Inspector of [illegible] Kurnool Dist.

[illegible] leave of absence, for three months, has [illegible]d to Mr. George Brown, Inspr. of Police, [illegible] Dist., with effect from or after the [illegible]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Inspr. Mr. S. A. McD. Calder] is posted to the Mercanam Circle with effect from his return from leave.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. G. Gaudoin, Offg. Forest Ranger, Third Grade, in the Cuddapah Dist., is confirmed in that grade with effect from 1st April.

Mr. W. Carroll, Sub-Assit. Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, is transferred from the South Canara to the Tanjore Dist.

Mr. S. C. Moss, Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade, Coimbatore Dist., to act in the Fourth Grade on full pay. The above with effect from the 1st July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col. W. K. Elles, C. B., half pay, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to the Bgde. Staff of the Army with the rank of Bgdr.-Genl., with effect from date of his assuming command of the Nagpore Force.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bell, S. C., Comdt. 2nd Cavy., Hyderabad Contingent, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Ootacamund, 27th September.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. the Hon. H. W. Addington has been transferred from No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Div. to L. Baty. 1st Bgde. Royal Artillery.

Intimation has been received that H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C. has been pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the officers named below, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Keyser, C.B., 2nd Batn., and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Sweny, 1st Batn.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Maj. G. J. Gillies, I Baty. 3rd Brigde. R. A., has been posted to the Depot, Cinque Ports Div., and that Maj. A.D. Anderson has been posted to I Baty. 3rd Brigde. R. A., vice Gillies.

Intimation has also been received from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant C. G. Oldfield, temporarily posted No. 5 Baty. 1st Brigde. Welsh Div., has now been finally posted to No. 5 Baty. 1st Brigde. Lancashire Div. R. A.

Capt. H. A. Tapp, 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt., will proceed to England in the troopship leaving Bombay on 31st Oct. This officer's services will be available for duty with troops on the voyage.

Surg. F. J. Doyle will do general duty under the Depy. Surg.-Genl., H. M.'s Forces, Western Dist.

With the sanction of Govt., Col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Trichinopoly, is appointed to command the depot formed at that station for the families and details of the 1st Pioneers during the absence of the regiment at Sibi.

Maj. Haleman, S. C., will do general duty at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—1st Batn. the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Major G. F. Vesey, for ten months, on medl. certificate.

SPECTACLES V. BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GREAVES—September 29, at Broach, of cholera, Jane, wife of John R. Greaves.

KELLY—September 27, at Bombay, William Mylne Kelly, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Surat.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

THE Parisians have not for a long time enjoyed the pleasure of hooting a king, and one, too, descended from their own ancient line of sovereigns, in the streets and squares of the Revolutionary Capital. Europe will, we think, pronounce that the city which her great lyric poet has so often hailed as the guide and pattern of humanity has shown herself as deficient in good sense on this occasion as in good manners. King Alphonso is believed to be on cordial terms with Bismarck, and approximating at least to more intimate association with the great Central European Alliance, which is at the present moment the surest guarantee for the maintenance of European peace. The Parisians, who tremble at the great Chancellor's mere nod, as the Homeric gods trembled at the frown of Jove, have sought to snatch a pleasing revenge by insulting a not unfriendly guest of the Chief of their Republic. The respectable Parisian papers may well deplore this outrage, and try to conciliate, as far as they can, Spanish pride. But the literary guides of the Parisian mob will take another view of the transaction. To M. de Rochefort it will certainly commend itself as something sublime and admirable, a view which will find many supporters. Meanwhile, the Republic has perhaps alienated one more neighbouring nation, and advanced one step nearer to that complete isolation with which monarchical critics are never tired of taunting her. A misunderstanding with England, for which all the materials are being prepared, would indeed give a finishing touch to the situation. Voltaire says somewhere that his daily prayer to Heaven was that his enemies might commit on that day some signal absurdity. If Bismarck's prayers are to the same effect, it seems clear that they are not made in vain.

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THE Bengal Rent Bill is unquestionably the heaviest piece of legislative work now before the Government of India. The Ilbert Bill will be what the late Lord Beaconsfield would have termed a mere fleabite in comparison. A report from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has just been received at Simla, and upon considering that and other information, the Government of India will come to a decision as to the lines which must be held to be essential. In effect the leading idea of the Bill is that of the famous "Three F.'s." The ryot's right of occupancy is to be guaranteed him, he is to be protected against arbitrary and capricious increase of rent, and he is to be given the right of sale in regard to his occupancy; in other words, he is to have Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rent, and Free Sale. The zemindars as a class naturally view the Bill as an accursed communistic thing which will take from the rich to give to the poor. That it is designed to restore to the poor what the well-to-do had made themselves enormously rich by filching from them they do not believe, or at all events will not admit. They have sent home very able memorials against the measure which they have entrusted to the oppressed Hindus' best and most disinterested friends, Lord Lytton and Mr. E. Stanhope. They are also trying to procure the sinews of war, but somehow the sinews won't come. Only thirty thousand rupees or thereabouts have been collected—a trifle in a campaign which is not merely to save the nascent civilisation of Bengal, but to preserve intact a magnificent rent-roll of some twenty-five or thirty millions sterling a year at present in the enjoyment of some one hundred and thirty thousand people for whom some ten millions toil on in hopeless indigence. Allies are always of use, and when property is organising a resistance to spoliation they are, as a rule, necessary. That the zemindars do not themselves very strenuously believe in the success of their cause may be assumed by the fact that although they are by far the wealthiest body of men in India, or for that matter in all Asia, they cannot find it in their hearts to subscribe more than a beggarly Rs. 30,000 to fight the battle. But they have retained the services of some very able advocates and organisers, and a strong front will be made. The fury of the Calcutta agitation against the Ilbert Bill filled them with envy, but they could not hope to emulate it. An astute notion, however, presented itself to them, namely, that of joining the forces of the opposition against both the obnoxious Bills and crushing the Government under the weight of the holy alliance. But the idea had to be abandoned owing to incompatibility of interests. The natives as a body could not be got to see the advantage of submitting for the sake of a special class interest to all that was implied in the opposition to the Ilbert Bill as formulated by the dexterous Town Hall agitators. And on the other side the European planters are far from regarding the zemindars' interests as identical with their own. The indigo planters especially look upon the zemindar as by no means a man and a brother. The ryot is more pliant, more amenable to influences. By lending him a little money he can be got to grow indigo and sell it to the planters, when he would rather grow something else. But the zemindar has a way of looking after his own interests uncommonly well. If the ryot holds land under him, he insists on having his say on the matter of indigo growing. He must get his share of the spoil, and he gets it at the cost, not only of the ryot, but of the planter. He is ready to go to law and enforce his rights, utterly regardless of time and money. Altogether he is little better than a nuisance. If he would let the ryot alone, the latter would grow indigo in any practicable quantity that might be prescribed, and there would be but little trouble. It is the zemindar with his zemindari rights that creates the trouble. Of course the fortunate planters who are themselves the happy possessors of zemindari rights do not like the Bill. They are ready to oppose it; but they do not think it becoming to make common cause with mere zemindars against the Government. Whether they join or not eventually, will depend very much upon luck and a little on good management. The Ilbert Bill and the *Englishman* have brought them to see that the Ripon Government is the worst, and indeed the most felonious, that ever afflicted India. The unexpected is always possible. A good number of planters may espouse the cause of the zemindars and go dead against the Bill. But all of them, it is very certain, will not [illegible] anything of the kind. The ryots will have the sympathy and support of perhaps the half of the planting interest.

We have said above that the Government will now consider what are the lines which must be regarded as essential to the Bill—those without which the Bill would be a delusion and a sham. It may be taken for granted that the fixity of tenure—the right of occupancy—will be one of them. So will the right to be guaranteed against arbitrary enhancement of rent. But with regard to the third "F," free sale of a right of occupancy, there is some room for hesitation. The ryot in Bengal, like the ryot elsewhere, is never out of debt. If he does not owe money to the usurer he owes it to the nearest indigo planter. If his occupancy right can be sold in the market without the consent of the zemindar it is morally certain that his creditor, of either class, will force him to sell it. The purchaser will in most instances be the usurer or the planter, as the case may be, and he will then be driven to hold his farm as a mere care-taker bound to do the bidding of the purchaser of the occupancy. The net result will be that he will have no rights of any kind, and that his latter state will be far worse than his first. With regard to this right of free sale then, there is obviously much ground for caution. Whether the Government of India will insist upon that provision is as yet somewhat uncertain. We do not ourselves possess sufficient local knowledge to venture to give advice either way with any degree of confidence. It is a problem to be approached in a very diffident spirit, and after careful inquiry. Doubtless the Government of India will deal with it very circumspectly. The Bill will be discussed in full Committee in Calcutta in November, and put into the shape in which it will be presented to Council. The debates will probably cover December and January, when the amended Bill will be reprinted and published, when the discussion out of doors will probably take a new departure. There appears to be no expectation that it will be finally disposed of at the next cold weather session of the Supreme Legislative Council.

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WE are sorry to see that Professor Selby, after an absence of nearly two years from his proper sphere of work in the Deccan College, is to be retained for some indefinite time longer in Kattywar as the moral and intellectual guide of the Thakore of Gondal. During the already long period of Professor Selby's absence, the subjects which he was appointed to teach, and which he is exceptionally qualified to teach, have remained untaught in Poona. Do the authorities responsible for this appointment consider it a matter of indifference whether they remain untaught for another two years? In our judgment, this method of educational administration is calculated to bring higher education into contempt, and hasten the time of its complete separation from Government control. Certainly, no Local Board would allow an officer to be absent for years from duties which cannot be discharged satisfactorily by any one else, on any plea whatever, and certainly not on such transparently flimsy pleas as the present case alone affords. Such a Board would insist on the officer making a selection between two competing spheres of employment and abiding by his choice. If Professor Selby prefers a career outside the College, or if Government think the mental improvement of the Thakor of Gondal a more important object than the well-being of the Deccan College, the Professor should be called upon to resign, and his place filled up by a capable successor from England. Any other course would seem to indicate that colleges exist for the sake of Professors, and not Professors for colleges. The loss of Professor Selby is, indeed, a serious one, as he is one of the most zealous, and perhaps the most capable member of the present Government professorial staff in this Presidency. But these considerations only make it more imperative that his work should be taken up and continued by a successor of equal ability and energy without further delay, unless indeed the Deccan College is condemned, as many worthy persons proposed last year, to vanish out of existence altogether. One would say that the educational authorities were doing everything in their power to hasten this consummation, which for aught we know they may really consider a desirable one.

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IT is somewhat surprising to be told that the Commander-in-Chief in India is about to take the question of the khakee uniform of the British troops into consideration, with a view, apparently, to modifying some of its disagreeables, or possibly to abandoning it altogether. Each commanding officer of a British regiment is to be asked to give his views on the great khakee question. This seems such an excellent idea that it is a pity it did not occur to the military authorities before khakee was introduced, instead of after. But better late than never, and it is a good sign that the authorities do not ignore the almost unanimous condemnation of the sad-coloured garments in which they have dressed the British soldier, making him look, as has been remarked, like a military Quaker. It is a great mistake to ignore the feelings, or sentiment, of men in the matter of dress. A wish to look well is by no means confined to ladies, though, by common consent, they have the largest share of it. Steele, in one of his charming essays, says :—"A matron of my acquaintance, complaining of her daughter's vanity, was observing that she had all of a sudden held up her head higher than ordinary, and taken an air that showed a secret satisfaction in herself, mixed with a scorn of others. I did not know, said my friend, what to make of the carriage of this fantastical girl, until I was informed by her eldest sister that she had a pair of striped garters on. This odd turn of mind," moralizes Steele, "often makes the sex unhappy, and disposes them to be struck with everything that makes a show, however trifling and superficial." This delicious idea of a pair of striped garters making a young lady feel "a secret satisfaction in herself, mixed with a scorn of others," is perfect, but there is no doubt that the consciousness of being well dressed has a great effect on both men and women. Now-a-days it is a common thing to hear a man getting into his red-coat describe the proceeding as putting on his "war paint." But no one would ever dream of applying that term to the dust-coloured suits so distasteful to Thomas Atkins. It is highly probable that the end of the whole business will be a return to the white clothing, which has always been so popular with officers and men alike, and which always looks neat and smart. Of course, there is no question as to the suitability of the khakee dress to the native soldier. It is the best costume he has ever had, and the pattern adopted is one well suited to his figure, which is upright and (in comparison with the robust English soldier) slender. But in the Native Army the variation in colour which follows the washing and re-dyeing the khakee is a source of disquietude to commanding officers who reflect on the original meaning of the word uniform. Possibly, in time some means may be discovered to attain to one shade of this distracting garment, but as the case stands at present, even its best friends must admit that its vagaries are irritating. White uniform is white, and red is red, but no one can say with absolute certainty what particular colour his khakee may be next week.

## THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Gaiety Company opened a short season of comedy and burlesque in the Gaiety Theatre last evening. Since the clever and popular Miss Pomeroy occupied the boards at the Gaiety, theatricals have been quite neglected in Bombay. The advent of Messrs. Norville and Ferrell's company, whose members are well versed in histrionics, ought to be a source of pleasure and delight to local play-goers. Last night's performance opened with the comedietta, "Ruth's Romance," which was followed by a burlesque on "Lucia di Lammermoor." In the latter a topical song on the Ilbert Bill, written by Mr. J. B. Ferrell, was introduced. The theatre was illuminated with the incandescent electric light, which, if it were only on account of the cooler temperature of the atmosphere, was a marked improvement on gas.

## THE FINAL WEEK OF THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

THE last week was nothing if it was not theatrical, and all the local dramatic talent was called to the fore to provide the amusements for the last week of the season. On Tuesday Mrs. Beatty assembled her large circle of friends to witness the performance of a comedietta, "The Posting House," followed by tableaux. The comedietta, which was translated from the Italian, was hardly of the character which carries an English audience with it. Being naturally an even-tempered people, we like in our hours of fictitious excitement to be made either to cry or laugh. Tragedy has its votaries, and low comedy its admirers; but there are very few who appreciate the equable flow of a story of everyday life depicted on the stage unenlivened by stichomythic piquancy, or rendered thrilling by stirring incident. It is to this class that "The Posting House" belongs, and it speaks highly for the ability of the actors, and the pains they took in the study of their respective rôles, that the performance on Tuesday never dragged, and that they carried with them, if not an enthusiastic, at all events an appreciatively attentive audience. The following was the cast :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Count Robert di Ripaiunga | Colonel Pottinger. |
| Baron Talismani | Mr. Baker, R.A. |
| Beatrice | Miss Beatty. |
| The Marquis Leonardo | Capt. Hamilton. |
| Lieut. Malpresti | Mr. Beaumont, R.N. |
| Waiter | Mr. Southey. |

The tableaux that followed were an unqualified success. Nothing had been omitted in the setting which could enhance the effect. The scenery was appropriate, and had been carefully prepared by several well-known local amateurs. The music was supplied by the [illegible] Band. The first tableau, to whi[illegible] lent an additional charm [illegible] rendering of the Laureate's [illegible] "Home they brought her warr[illegible] most effective, the grouping [illegible] managed, and the expression o[illegible] faces well studied and preserved. [illegible] Gray" Mrs. Macpherson well expre[illegible] emotions that arose on Jamie's retu[illegible] to be too late, and Colonel Wardro[illegible] cellent representative of Auld Robi[illegible] asleep in the chimney corner, and a[illegible] his look of quiet surprise at his wi[illegible] unaccountable behaviour. Jamie in the last [illegible] certainly looked as if he was in no hurry to go, and in fact, if he had had his choice, would much rather have stayed. "Sydney Carton" may be reckoned as one of the most effective of all the tableaux. The grouping was so good that, though the stage was full, not a single face was lost, or even partially hidden. The ruffians formed a dark framework of villany, throwing up in strong contrast the central group with their touching tale of love and woe. In velvet and rags the old, old contrast of prosperity and adversity was illustrated—society dressed for a fancy ball, and rags "out in the cold wind, out in the snow," accepting charity. In "the execution of Beatrice Cenci" the thought forced itself upon one irresistibly as one looked on, what a hard heart that executioner would have wanted to perform his appointed task, and the friar might well be excused for wishing to linger over the shrift of so fair a penitent. The last tableau was the jewel scene from Faust, which was certainly not the least successful of the evening. The fair Marguerite looked e'en fairer than ever with the

"Two flaxen pigtails neat
Sweetly hung pendulous;"

And 'Phisto scowled in the most approved fashion of mephistophelean demonism. On this the curtain fell for the last time, and the entertainment was over. Mrs. Beatty is to be congratulated on the success which she achieved in accomplishing so difficult a task as arranging and preparing a performance so complete in every detail, and so excellent in general effect.

For weeks past we have been hearing perpetual queries, "Well, how is the Trial getting on? Is it going to be a success?" On Friday evening we had an opportunity of judging for ourselves, and the result fully justified all the rumours of success that had been floating about for some time before. The piece of the evening was preceded by the farce "Retained for the Defence," of which the following was the cast :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. de Windsor | Captain Benson. |
| Mr. Whitewash | Mr. Hamilton. |
| Mr. Fergusson | Mr. Tottenham. |
| Pawkins | Captain Vibart. |
| Thwaites | Mr. Baker. |
| Agatha de Windsor | Mrs. Holberton. |

"Retained for the Defence" is not a farce which has very much to recommend it beyond the one character of Pawkins, which was admirably sustained by Captain Vibart; in fact, the whole piece may be said to have begun, centred, and ended in Pawkins. Mrs. Holberton gave a pretty representation of Agatha de Windsor, and was a pattern of filial obedience to the mandates of her fussily eccentric and kind-hearted-to-the-verge-of-absurdity father, the retired soap merchant, whose peculiarities, physical and mental, were well interpreted by Captain Benson. Thwaites, the waiter, was a character of considerable capabilities, but Mr. Baker tried to make too much of it, and only succeeded in leaving an impression on one's mind that it was over-acted. Especially for a small stage, Mr. Baker's action was much too exuberant, and a little care in this respect would be a great improvement. Mr. Tottenham presented us with a very heavy swell for Mr. Fergusson; in fact, so heavy a swell was he that he utterly suppressed half his words, which did not tend to enlightening the audience very much as to his meaning. At the conclusion of the farce I overheard a discussion going on among some people, apparently not very well informed on things in general and matters theatrical in particular as to whether or no "Retained for the Defence" was a prelude to "Trial by Jury," and in what way, by what legal quibble, they were connected. While they were thus engaged, and before they had arrived at any just conclusion, the curtain went up for "Trial by Jury," and I did not hear the rest. The characters had been cast as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Learned Judge | Mr. Propert. |
| The Usher | Colonel Worsley. |
| The Defendant | Major Huyshe. |
| The Counsel for the Plaintiff | Mrs. Morland. |
| The Plaintiff | Mrs. Blissett. |
| Foreman of the Jury | The Hon. F. Somerset. |

CHORUS OF BRIDESMAIDS, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, BARRISTERS, AND SPECTATORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Murray | Mr. Crowe. |
| Mrs. Forrest | Mr. Falle. |
| Mrs. Falle | Mr. Peyton. |
| The Hon. Mrs. Somerset | Mr. Mallock. |
| Miss Gresley | Mr. Beaumont. |
| Miss FitzGerald | Captain Alexander. |
| Miss Knott | Captain Benson. |
| Miss E. Knott | Mr. Southey. |
| Miss La Touche | The Hon. A. Hardinge. |
| | Captain M. Mayne. |
| | Mr. Oxenham. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Conductor | Herr Zimmer. |
| Piano | Mrs. Baird. |
| Harmonium | Mrs. Oxenham. |
| Manager | Lieut.-Col. Rivett-Carnac. |

Mr. Close, who was originally cast to play the Defendant, was unfortunately prevented by an affection of the throat which seriously interfered with his singing from taking his allotted part. Major Huyshe, however, undertook it at the last moment, and the admirable rendering he gave of it showed the wonderful ease with which he adapted himself to the part. The get-up of the jurymen was unique, and they evidently patronized the local talent among the tailors of their own villages. The Defendant's song "tink-a-tank, Tink-a-tank" was received with great applause and encored, as was also the chorus of Jurymen immediately following it. Mr. Propert as the Judge threw a great deal of energy into the song descriptive of his career at the Bar and his treatment of the "rich attorney's elderly, ugly daughter." The swearing in of the jury and the vague waving of hands above the apparently empty jury-box, in which the devout twelve were (presumably) on their knees, called forth much laughter, which did not even subside at the sight of the usher in tears. The entrance, however, of the Plaintiff and Bridesmaids created a diversion. Mrs. Blissett as the Plaintiff looked and sang charmingly, while Miss Murray as Chief Bridesmaid led the choruses of æsthetically arrayed damsels. Here, without wishing to be captious in the least, I would merely hazard a suggestion that the conduct of the bridesmaids and jurymen was a trifle frivolous, and that they must have used up many quires of paper for the chits that were flying about. The difficult part of the Counsel was admirably sustained by Mrs. Morland. Her singing and acting throughout threw a charm over the apparently somewhat legal and dry character of the man of law and precedents. The piece wound up with a dance round which was rather cramped by the smallness of the stage. This, however, notwithstanding, the Judge threw an amount of verve into it which hardly harmonized with his bewigged and heavily judicial get-up. The curtain fell amid rapturous applause, and the consensus of opinion decided that "Trial by Jury" was one of the most successful performances that the severely unclassical pillars of the Soldiers' Institute has ever seen. Colonel Rivett-Carnac spared not pains in getting up the piece, but the success he achieved has amply repaid the trouble he has taken. The performance is, I believe, to be repeated on Tuesday as well as Monday, and possibly yet another extra night will be given.

With this, I think I may fairly say I have brought the account of the Poona season of 1883 to a close, and, like Ariel, I hope I may say—

"And now my task is smoothly done,
And I may fly or I may run"—

Except that not being, like Ariel, fitted with wings, and running in India being essentially a warm amusement, I shall adopt the more prosaic, but more practical, mode of transit, the G. I. P. R.

## THE WORK OF REORGANIZATION IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

ALTHOUGH Lord Dufferin's scheme of administration in Egypt has to a certain extent succeeded, still much remains to be accomplished. True the army, constabulary, and police have been reorganised, but it must be remembered that as yet only a year has elapsed since the country was in a chaotic state of disorganisation, and time must elapse before anything approaching perfection can be expected with regard to detail, especially in a country where the population is so polyglot as in Egypt. Whatever pessimists may say to the contrary, considering the difficulties that have confronted General Wood and General Baker Pasha in the respective departments they administer, even at this incomplete, transition period of affairs, the progress already attained is decidedly marked. The judiciary certainly remains to be reformed, and the legislature has to be established. In this latter important branch of administration progress has been made so far that the first organic elections at Cairo have actually taken place, and the arrangements for the elections in the other principal towns are completed, and will doubtless take place during the early part of this month, and, further, the elections for the Moodereeyehs and provinces are advertised for the 1st of October. By no means the least important item of Lord Dufferin's policy is the subjection of foreigners to taxation, and although a scheme has already been drawn up, it has not as yet been sanctioned. Hitherto foreigners in Egypt have been exempt from taxation, although they have participated in the privileges, such as they were, which the last Egyptian Government extended to its subjects. No European in Egypt has as yet paid a single piastre towards the support of the administration; and an illustration of this may be found in the indemnity claims so lately settled by the [illegible] Government. Although the majority of [illegible] who by merely paying [illegible]

[illegible] for the mainten[illegible] tection of person and property, still there are many institutions of Government the benefits of which are purely national, and which should therefore be supported by natives only.

When we turn to the financial state of the country, it is impossible not to see how beneficial a well-organised and fairly proportioned taxation of Europeans would prove; and if, as well as augmenting the revenues, it in some slight manner helps to check the immigration of questionable foreigners who, after having made Europe too hot to hold them, have hitherto deemed Egypt a fair field for their energies, the duties of the magistracy will be materially lightened. Disastrous as the epidemic has been, however, it has still resulted in the abolition of many sanitary abuses. Now that Dr. Hunter's task is nearly completed, he still remains to establish a new sanitary *régime*. Of the English medical men, the names of Drs. Gulliver, Leslie, Crookshank, and Acland, are already mentioned as likely to stay permanently in the country; and it is not at all unlikely that, when their three months' contract is completed, some of the Indian medical men will also be asked to remain in the country. At present they have been posted as follows :—Dr. Little is at Keenah, and Drs. Gimlette and T. R. McDonald divide the country between Keenah and Assioot, which they make their headquarters. Dr. Hawkins is at Zagazig, Dr. Pierson at Mansoorah, and Dr. O'Neill at Tantah, while Dr. D. P. McDonald remains at Cairo.

Sir Evelyn Baring's arrival is looked forward to hopefully, more especially as the financial prospect for the year is far from reassuring. With an expected deficit on the Domains, the cost of the army of occupation, and the Soudan Field For[illegible] together with amounts paid for indemnities, [illegible] doubtedly a loan of several millions will have [illegible] be raised. Strained as the resources of Egypt[illegible] revenue already are, Sir Evelyn's task will by [illegible] means be easy; nevertheless, great reliance can [illegible] placed on a man whose previous policy has be[illegible] so marked by fertility of resource and soundne[illegible] of judgment. Egypt, with her 80 millions [illegible] debt, is certainly as hopeless a case as an[illegible] financier can possibly meet with; but of this [illegible] may be certain, that if any one individual can save Egypt, not only from herself, but also from her usurious bond-holders, Sir Evelyn Baring is essentially the man; and we may rest assured that before many months have passed over our heads, the beneficial results of his administration of the finances of the country will be universally manifest.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever may be thought of the principles involved in this miserable Bill, the publication of the official papers will at least do some good, by showing who is really responsible for the biggest administrative blunder that has been committed since the Government of India has passed into the hands of the Crown. The ball was most gratuitously set rolling by Sir Ashley Eden, in the very indiscreet letter of the Bengal Government supporting the pretensions of one solitary member of the Bengal service. Mr. Gupta wanted certain powers which the law does not now give him, and the Bill for the new Criminal Procedure Code seemed to give him a convenient opportunity for raising what is undoubtedly a difficult question. Had he been discreetly answered, as he should have been, that the question was a far too serious one to be raised at the instance of any individual officer, and that legislation could not well be resorted to merely to rectify a sentimental anomaly affecting a very small and highly exceptional class, no more of the matter would probably have been heard for some time to come. But Sir Ashley Eden seems to have gone out of his way to raise a burning question by suggesting, most needlessly, that all the local Governments and Administrations might be consulted on Mr. Gupta's proposal. It is very instructive to compare the two utterances of the Bengal Government contained in Sir Ashley Eden's letter of 20th March, 1882, and Mr. Rivers Thompson's letter of 22nd June, 1883, *vide* pp. [illegible] and 282 of the Supplement. One Lieutenant-Gove[illegible] thinks that "the time has arrived" when all [illegible]ve members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of all present restrictions on their judicial powers. The other takes exactly the opposite view for reasons which are powerfully stated. On the receipt of Sir Ashley Eden's letter, the Government of India appears to have suddenly become aware that the position of native members of the Civil Service was "anomalous," and opinions were called for which were clearly intended to justify a decision which had been already taken. The opinions received were not unanimous; but the Supreme Government evidently considered them sufficient to warrant their embarking on a legislative crusade against the apparent anomaly of which Mr. Gupta and one or two others were shown to be the victims, an anomaly, it may be observed, which the Government must certainly have foreseen when natives were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service. Can any one conceive a more extraordinary proceeding on the part of an Imperial Government than to take action in the first instance on the initiative of a solitary Bengal native Civilian, and to introduce a Bill of a very serious character disqualifying thousands of Europeans from the enjoyment of a valued privilege, without taking the trouble to inquire how the proposed change would be regarded by any of the class affected? Before the receipt of Mr. Gupta's protest, neither the Bengal Government nor any other of the local Administrations appears to have discovered the slightest administrative inconvenience, and Mr. Rivers Thompson now shows that even as regards Lower Bengal there is no practical necessity of any kind for the Bill. The Bill, if ever it becomes law, ought hereafter to be known in history as the "Gupta Relief Bill," to remind posterity of its real origin. Mr Ilbert, I imagine, will probably have no objection, under the circumstances, to waive his dubious title of foster-father in M[illegible] Gupta's favour. Finally, as it was the Bengal [illegible]overnment that raised this miserable question, [illegible]t its effects for good or for evil be confined in th[illegible] first instance to Lower Bengal. It will be quite time enough to extend it to the other Provinces whenever the local Government concerned finds the need and applies for the provisions of the proposed Act. In order to justify an amendment of the criminal law of India, surely the Supreme Government might be content to wait until some real administrative necessity has arisen, and has been formally represented by the administration concerned. Up to the present time no single Government has done so; and the fact remains that the so-called Ilbert Bill, whatever may be thought of its abstract principles, is not justified by any administrative necessity, and is not in fact wanted. It is plainly, under these circumstances, a legislative abortion; and whatever shape the Bill may finally take, it will remain a remarkable instance of blundering with the best intentions.

CIVIS.

## THE LASCAR SEAMEN OF THE S. S. CHINDWARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of date, regarding the case of desertion of the crew of the s. s. Chindwara, I notice the following sentence :—"The court has pointed out to the defendants that they were wrong in leaving the ship in a body, although they were refused leave by the chief officer, to make their complaint." I wish you to emphatically contradict this statement. The crew did not ask for leave; they put all their clothes into a boat alongside, and left the ship without asking for my permission, thus leaving me without a single lascar on board. Had they asked for permission, and stated that they wished to make a complaint, I should have allowed half of them ashore, and when they [illegible] the other half. By inserting [illegible] issue you will obli[illegible]

S. S. Chindwara, [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE KING OF SPAIN AND THE PARISIANS.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

President Grévy has apologised to the King of Spain for the treatment His Majesty received yesterday at the hands of the populace. The King has, in consequence, countermanded the order he had previously given for his immediate departure, and has accepted an invitation to a State banquet.

The Paris papers this morning condemn the action of the Parisians, and express deep regret at the gross insult thereby offered to the King of Spain.

## FEELING AT MADRID.

MADRID, SEPT. 30.

Great indignation is being felt here at the reception given to King Alphonso at Paris yesterday.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

LISBON, OCT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 3 15-16d. |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 80¾ |
| 4½ per cent. | 84 11-16 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102 |
| 4½ " French Rentes | 108¼ |
| Bar Silver | 50 15-16 |

The National Bank of India pays 2 per cent. dividend for the past half-year.

Arrival—Gertrude.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, September 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 78·0 |

MONDAY, October 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 76·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·6 |
| 2 p.m. | 82·8 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·6 |

## THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Gwalior, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 29th September.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON arrived in Bombay yesterday evening at the Parell station, having left Kirkee by the mid-day train from Poona. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise to-day to announce His Excellency's arrival.

AT the High Court yesterday, in the divorce suit of Annie Palmer *vs.* Hastings John Palmer, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott made a decree absolute for divorce, and an order that the petitioner be paid by the respondent Rs. 170 per month as permanent alimony. The case was heard before his lordship on the 12th March last, when a decree *nisi* for divorce was given in the absence of the respondent, who did not appear to defend. He is employed as Mint Master in the Nizam's Dominions on Rs. 520 per mensem, and is said to be a descendant of William Palmer, the great Calcutta banker, who married one of the Begums of Delhi.

[illegible] L. M. GOMES (of the firm of Messrs. A. M. [illegible]es and Sons) has been appointed Vice-Consul [illegible]urkey at Goa.

[illegible] GRANT DUFF is expected to leave Ootacamund on the 5th November, and arrive in Madras [illegible]e following day. "He will go to Guindy for a fortnight, taking up his residence at Government House, Madras, on or about the 20th November, when Mrs. Grant Duff will probably arrive from Ootacamund." H. E. the Governor of Madras has been requested by H. E. the Viceroy to visit Calcutta at some time while the Exhibition is open. Mr. Grant Duff will probably leave Madras for that purpose during the last week of January, the local *Mail* says, after having been at Bangalore for a few of the last days of the camp of exercise.

THE Bishop of Calcutta and two Misses Johnson are expected by the mail-steamer due here to-morrow.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who is expected at Bombay on the 15th inst., will act as Provisional President of the Viceregal Council during the absence of the Viceroy in Kashmere.

REPORTS from Jummoo state that great preparations are being made there for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, who is expected to reach the Maharajah's capital on the 19th inst. After staying three days at Jummoo, His Excellency will proceed by route march to Srinuggur. The roads from Jummoo to Srinuggur are being repaired, as also are the bridges. Several officials have been specially appointed by the Maharajah to supervise the preparations at every stage. Large numbers of coolies have been employed for the purpose of supplying transport for the Viceregal party.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS' house in Calcutta has been engaged for the Exhibition season by the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar for Rs. 6,000.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS proposes to visit Calcutta about the 1st March next.

THE *Indian Spectator* recently made some smart remarks on the tardiness of Mr. Hope's minute on the Ilbert Bill. Well, the minute was written—we gave the date—on the 8th September, 1882. And it was published with other documents last year. We simply republished it the other day because it was a useful contribution to the mass of opinions we have from time to time given to the public, and it had somehow escaped notice when originally published officially.

THE man who was taken charge of by the police last week and lodged in the Colaba Asylum as a lunatic was liberated after three or four days' confinement. He is a professor of legerdemain, recently arrived here from Australia, and states that he was upset by being drugged and robbed in some house in the Byculla quarter of the town. Police inquiries, we believe, have elicited the fact that he has some relatives in a good position on the Madras side, who have been making anxious inquiries after him.

AMID a good deal of nonsense that has been said and written against the University clock there is one objection which carries weight, namely, that the ornamental work on the face of the clock obscures the dial so much at night that it is a very difficult matter to tell the time. A similar objection, we see, has been taken to the clock of the new Courts of Justice in London, and it has been resolved, in the words of the *Daily Telegraph*, that "the mediæval foliation which confused the distant view of the figures and hands shall give place very soon to a plain, commonsense surface, on which the hours and minutes are marked in clear alternation of black and white. Messrs. Gillett, Bland, and Co., of Croydon, the manufacturers of the clock and its chime of bells, have undertaken to remove the filigree dial, and, in its stead, to attach a plain pair of clock-faces formed of opal glass, slenderly framed in iron." It would be a sensible improvement to our Bombay clock if the Government would permit Messrs. Lund and Blockley to replace the present dial with its florid and, (when the clock is illuminated at night), very confusing decoration, by plain faces which would show the time distinctly both by day and (with the aid of the electric light) by night.

A CONTEMPORARY indulged yesterday in some unjust reflections on the manner in which the duties of Health Officer of the port are conducted. As we have on previous occasions pointed out, it is eminently desirable that Government should furnish the Port Health Officer with an efficient staff, and a steam launch for getting about from ship to ship in the harbour; but to say, or hint, that Dr. Smith's duties as Port Health Officer have suffered because he is "one of the busiest professional men in Bombay" is doing him an injustice, while to assert that difficulty is experienced in finding Dr. Smith, who has an office in the Fort, besides his house at Mazagon, is absurd. The necessity for inspecting every vessel before it could leave the port has no doubt been a source of inconvenience, but the inconvenience has [illegible]sted mainly upon Dr. Smith, who has frequently been asked to go on board ships at an [illegible] hour, and when he has arrived, has [illegible]t a start could not be made for some hours [illegible]at a second visit would be necessary. [illegible]alth Officer has had probably as hard [illegible]ection with the recent cholera epidemic [illegible] official in Bombay. Now that the [illegible] died out, the special supervision [illegible] and Government by [illegible], discontinuing it, [illegible] course which might have been adopted a week ago. Before it is required to be again enforced, Government might do something towards furnishing the Port Health Officer with a proper establishment.

THE Calcutta Defence Association has, by a resolution passed at a meeting held the other day, declared its determination, *à la* Mr. Hudson, to resist the operation of the Jurisdiction Bill, if passed in however modified a form. The Association will direct its efforts "to minimise injustice by collectively aiding with funds and moral support every member of the community, whatsoever his position in life, who shall exercise his right of refusing to plead" before a native magistrate. After the recent publication of the opinions submitted, the Association's description of the measure as having been "all but universally condemned by collective Anglo-Indian opinion" can only be regarded as more bold than correct.

WE see that Mr. W. P. Dilworth, the official agent for Great Britain for the Calcutta Exhibition, was a passenger by the mail which reached Bombay on Tuesday last. Mr. Dilworth, the *Englishman* says, has been occupied since January in making the necessary arrangements for the British exhibits, and the fact that more than five hundred British manufacturers have applied for space, some of them for very large areas, is a sufficient testimony to the energy with which he has performed his work.

THE late disturbances at Jeddah were caused by Bedouin tribe called the Buddoos. They *looted* up to the very gates of the town, but were afterwards attacked by the Sheriff of Mecca and checked. The result was a sort of truce, which, however, the Governor of Mecca refused to ratify. The Buddoos still attack pilgrims whenever they have an opportunity.

ACCORDING to a report brought to Lahore by a trader from Cabul, a number of Bajour chiefs have lately attended the Ameer's durbar. The Ameer is said to have addressed them as follows:—"You men of Bajour and Swat made great promises of help to Ameer Shere Ali, should the English invade Cabul. But when the time came, not a single tribe in Bajour or Swat gave him any help. Now you want me to give you arms and money; but you would throw me over just as you did Shere Ali." There is nothing improbable in the above story, though of course we do not vouch for its accuracy. If the words attributed to the Ameer, however, were really spoken by him, they would prove his good sense.

A PESHAWUR letter to the *Statesman* contains the following:—"The three Russian merchants are still in Cabul. The Amir will not let them pass on to Hindoostan. Syud Khan of Rawul Pindee, who is well known as a Russian spy, has passed through Peshawur, and has entered the Khyber on his way to Cabul. Syud Khan is the man who came from Samarkand about six months ago, and the Amir of Cabul reported his arrival to the British Government. The Amir is collecting the revenue from the Mohmunds without any difficulty. The Amir has established a regular dak of sowars from Cabul to Candahar, and of runners from Candahar to Herat."

"JOHN INDIGO," whose reply to the multitudinous mendacities of Mr. Seymour Keay we lately published, is a *nom de plume* believed to veil the identity of Sir George Birdwood.

THE Government of Bombay, which proposes to bring in a Bill for the better management of religious and charitable endowments in the Presidency, has recently inquired of the Punjab Government, the Lahore paper says, how matters stand with regard to such endowments in this part of India. "In Bombay, it seems, there have been numerous cases of systematic mismanagement. It has even happened that properties held on behalf of religious and charitable institutions had been sold, either under decrees of the Civil Courts or by private arrangements to pay the debts of the managers or trustees. In the Punjab the management of religious and charitable institutions is regulated by the provisions of Act XX. of 1882, and by Chapter XL. of the Civil Procedure Code. There was formerly some difficulty as regards the management of the Durbar Sahib at Umritsur. In 1879 a Civil Court decided that the manager of the temple, although appointed by the order of the Executive, had no legal status under the Act of 1863, and could take no action in the Courts with regard to the property and institutions under his charge. To get over this difficulty, section 539 of the Civil Code was enacted in its present form. Sir Charles Aitchison, in replying to the Bombay Government, has expressed his opinion that the law, as it stands now, suffices to ensure the proper management of religious and charitable endowments in this Province, and that, so far as can be seen at present, no further legislation is needed for the Punjab."

THE proprietor of the *Indian Volunteer Gazette* announces that he has been "reluctantly compelled to discontinue the publication of the journal, mainly from the want of adequate support, and in some measure on account of the difficulty in realizing outstandings, over the large area of the three Presidencies and British Burmah." We should have thought that Volunteers in India were sufficiently numerous to be able to support a journal devoted to their interests.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the local journal to denounce the torpidity of the authorities in not providing markets for the City and Civil Station of Lahore. "We are not prepared," says that paper, "to go the length to which our correspondent pushes his point, when he says that the Arthur Crawford markets have done more for the good of the people of Bombay than the efforts of all the philanthropists, politicians, and missionaries who have afflicted that island. But it is certain that the neglect of this important matter, in the chief towns of the Punjab, is the cause of much unnecessary confusion, inconvenience, and expense. Lahore has long been considering the matter, and seems likely—seeing that neither the design, the site, nor the source whence the funds are to be provided are settled—to go on considering it for an indefinite period."

AT the meeting of the general committee of the Empire Club, held on the 5th ult., the following, among others, were elected members:—Colonel Crossman, R.E., C.M.G.; Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B.; Mr. Etienne Pellereau, Advocate-General, Mauritius; Lord Houghton, F.R.S.; Mr. William Moore, Tasmania; Captain Lord Harvey Phipps, A.D.C., Melbourne; Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General, Imperial Maritime Customs, China; Mr. Edward Noel Walker, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica; Colonel John Peyton, 7th Hussars; Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, Colonial Secretary Gold Coast; Captain Fitzroy, R.N.; Messrs. Henriques C., William E., and Theophilus Shepstone; Dr. Philip Mahony, Gold Coast; Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner, Canada; Mr. Robert Wilson of India; Mr. A. Wellesley Davis, Cape Colony; Mr. William Brandford Griffith, C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor Gold Coast; and Mr. Edward C. H. Hill, Straits Settlement.

CERTAIN streets of Plymouth were thrown into a state of confusion on the 1st September, in consequence of the outrageous behaviour of a gang of soldiers belonging to the 52d Regiment. The party entered a publichouse, and commenced smashing the furniture. The landlord attempted to prevent their escape, upon which one of the gang felled him to the ground, and the remainder scaled the boundary wall at the back of the house. They were pursued by the police over the roofs of several houses. When at length brought to bay, they furiously resisted, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were secured. The scene was witnessed by hundreds of people. One of the constables was so seriously maltreated that it was necessary to take him to the hospital, and detain him there. The *Standard* says it is supposed that the men, who were under orders for India, preferred imprisonment to going thither.

A PARTY of Kalmucks have pitched their camel-hair tents on the well-kept lawn of the Jardin d'Acclimatization at Paris. The caravan consists of six men, six women, two girls, and four small boys, the business of the latter being to rush towards each visitor entering the enclosure with open hands demanding tobacco. Without distinction of either sex or age they all smoke short pipes, the women while sewing their red leather boots, and the men while watching the cooking of their frugal meals. The most interesting member of the caravan is the high-priest. In his robe of red silk and with long beard and fine, white hands, he presents a very distinguished appearance, and willingly explains the "mechanism" of his religion to the visitors, to whom he grinds out prayers by his small "prayer-mill." This machine, which is not unlike a small cylindrical-shaped pepper-mill, prints prayers on strips of yellow silk. Every afternoon the Kalmucks, headed by their priest, prepare for a theatrical departure to the steppes. Their tents are rolled up and put on the camels' backs, their sheep are driven together, the women mount their horses, and the caravan, preceded by a yellow flag, begins its wanderings, which, however, never extend beyond the enclosure.

SIR HARRY PARKES left Yokohama on Aug. 29 for his new post as Minister Plenipotentiary in China. He was invited to luncheon by the Mikado on the 22nd, and on the 24th he was entertained at a garden party in Yokohama, when an address was presented to him on behalf of the members of the various nationalities resident there.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1873." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS HATCHAM LONDON, S.E.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE head-quarter and right wing of the 1st Regiment Madras Pioneers, consisting of 3 European officers, 8 native officers, 345 rank and file, 46 followers, and 3 horses, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock by a special train from Poona at 5 a.m. on the 4th inst., and will embark on board the Indian Government sailing ship Czarewitch, in tow of the Indian Government steamer Dagmar for Kurrachee, on the same day. The following details will also embark at the same time:—1 European officer, 5 native officers, 34 rank and file of various native regiments returning from the Rifle Meeting at Poona.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 29.—The pressure has increased everywhere, the change ranging from over one-tenth in parts of the Punjab and Central India to one-hundredth in Burmah. Slight depressions are reported from different parts of the country, rendering the wind and weather less settled than of late, and occasioning more cloud generally, except in the North-West Provinces. Rain has occurred except in the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Rajputana, and parts of the Punjab. Exceptional easterly breezes are reported from Seoni and Pachmarhi, and a north-west wind at Bombay. Rain to-day:—Murree, False Point, Akola, Deesa, Secunderabad, and Trichinopoly, 1 inch; Saugor Island, Dhulia, and Wellington, ½ inch. Previously, Ahmednuggur had 3½ inches; Rajahmundry, 3 inches; Sholapur, Satara, Cuddapah, and Akyab, 1 inch; Gauhati, ½ inch.

Sept. 30.—The pressure is still increasing generally, but the change is now greatest in the south-east of the Punjab. The reading exceeds 30 inches on the south-west coast. The barometric depression over Bombay has disappeared, and the winds over the Peninsula have recovered their normal westerly direction. In Northern India variable breezes are reported. The weather is generally fine, and the amount of moisture in atmosphere, except in East Madras, is decreasing. Rain to-day:—Calcutta, 3 inches; Poona, 1½ inch; Akola and Salem, ½ inch. Previously, Surat had 3 inches; Cuddapah, 1 inch; Silchar and Satara, ½ inch.

WE have received a post-card, dated Paithun, September 28, with the following, which we reproduce *verbatim et literatim*:—

Thousands of houses are down with rain. Men are killed and wounded by hundreds. Even the rich people of this country have no place in their houses to stand. People are actually in distress. Every night it commences to rain from 9 p.m. to 4 a. m. There is fear of famine. People cannot swo (sow). The water of Gunga is so full that the people of this country say that they had never seen in their life. But on inquiry I find that the river was so before 60 years once.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Sept. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd | 78 68 | 82 67 | 80 09 | 88 86 |
| 30 Sunday | 0 24 | .... | .... | .... |
| Oct. 1 Monday | ...... | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 24 |
| Total | 78 92 | 82 87 | 80 29 | 89 10 |
| Corresponding date last year | 68 06 | 77 46 | 74 14 | 77 1 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

## POLO.

### THE 61ST (GLOUCESTER) REGT. *vs.* BOMBAY.

THESE two teams having showed equally good form in their recent struggle with the Central India Horse for the cup during the late tournament, a match between them was arranged for yesterday evening. The sides were:—

| 61ST (GLOUCESTER) REGT. | BOMBAY. |
|---|---|
| Lieut. H. Capel-Cure (Captain.) | Mr. G. K. Remington (Captain.) |
| Captain Law. | Mr. A. Craigie. |
| Lieut. H. Daly. | Mr. N. S. Symons. |
| Lieut. W. F. Baxter. | Mr. C. Gray. |

Bombay got first hit, and soon carried the ball behind their adversaries' line. Capel-Cure then displayed some of his extraordinary hitting power, carrying the ball, after a little confused play in the vicinity of his goal, straight away to the other end of the ground, and made a fine long drive, which was nearly crowned with success; but the goal was missed by a trifle. Remington next distinguished himself by making a capital run and reversed the tables on his adversaries with almost fatal effect, for Capel-Cure was barely in time when at full gallop he rushed past the Bombay captain, and by a backhanded stroke saved a goal which another touch from Remington must have obtained. Symons was particularly active after this, but his example was followed by his adversaries, and no advantage had been scored to either side when the first interval was called. On resuming play, Symons played up uncommonly well; in fact, he was by far the best on his side throughout the afternoon. Some narrow shaves of goal occurred in this round, but when "time" was called for the second time, both sides were still at "love." In the third round the 61st pressed Bombay very hard until towards the end of this bout, when both Symons and Remington made good runs right up to the Kurrachee goal, but failed by missing the easiest of strokes. At "time" the state of the game was still unaltered. There was nothing of particular merit to record of the fourth round, except that in consequence of a "cross" by Craigie when Law was on the point of hitting a goal, the 61st got a fair hit from the spot where the "cross" occurred. Curious to relate, the safe striking Capel-Cure, although unimpeded in any way, missed the ball, and so a rare chance was thrown away. Another incident worthy of record is that one of the umpires got thrown by way of a change. In the fifth round the game was decidedly faster, and some excellent play was exhibited by Capel-Cure, Symons, Baxter, Law, and Remington, the last of whom made a fine run half-way through, and by a judicious, well-timed hit, scored a goal for his side, making the game Bombay one to the 61st love. This state of affairs was not altered throughout the rest of this or the last round, Bombay winning by one goal to love.

## COMPLAINT AGAINST THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will give publicity to the following account of how the European public may expect to be treated in the European General Hospital if they are so unfortunate as to be attacked with cholera in this first city of the Empire. A European (Mr. G.) was attacked in his own house in Mazagon last Tuesday morning with cholera. Medical attendance was procured, and by careful treatment under Dr. B., and with the kindly assistance of a nurse, he so far recovered that he could safely be moved, and under the doctor's advice he was sent to the European General Hospital at 7-30 p.m. on Friday. I sent to inquire how he was getting on next day, and about 2 p.m. heard that he was being grossly neglected, so I went personally to see about it, as I could not believe such reports. I reached the hospital at about 2-30 p.m., and inquired for Mr. G., but was told I could not be allowed to see him. The apprentice in charge leisurely wrote to the apothecary in charge about it, as I persisted, and the apothecary in charge replied that it could not be allowed. I went to see the apothecary, and was at last permitted to go at my own risk. I found the cholera ward with Mr. G. the only patient, and another apprentice reading in the verandah. Mr. G. told me that no doctor had been to see him up to that time, nor had one come up till the time I left, which was 3-30 p.m. So that here was a poor fellow in the best hospital in the capital city of Bombay for twenty hours without being visited by any doctor, and suffering from cholera too!

I think it a scandal upon our civilization for such a thing to be possible, and urge that an inquiry ought to be instituted into the case. It is true the apothecary had seen him on his admission, and once again on Saturday morning, but what are the hospital doctors for? Are they to be permitted to neglect hospital patients for private practice?

If the patient had been just attacked he was a doomed man with such delay. No wonder a Mr. B—— died lately in the same hospital from the same disease. I am told that no doctor saw him for four hours after admission. I enclose my card.

Bombay, Oct. 1. W. E. H.

## INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

THE following official Notification was issued yesterday:—"The Medical Board appointed under Government Resolution No. 823, dated 6th March, 1882, having in their reports for the weeks ending 18th and 25th instant certified that cholera was no longer epidemic in the City of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to cancel the orders contained in Government Notifications Nos. 2694 and 2997, dated respectively the 30th July and 17th August, 1883, regarding the medical examination of vessels leaving the port of Bombay which under rule or custom are granted bills of health. For the future, therefore, and until further orders, such vessels should be granted clean bills of health."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 p.m.

Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa, &c.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the King's Own Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade this evening commencing at 5-30:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | French Comedy | Kéler Béla. |
| Concertino | Cornet Obligato | Müller. |
| Valse | Venetienne | Waldteufel. |
| Reminiscences of Haydn | | Winterbottom. |
| Valse | At the Ferry | D'Albert. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Wm. Symington entered, and the s. s. Raffaele Rubattino left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—John Kingsley, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.—The Homejee Dady Prize for 1883, of books worth Rs. 200, has been awarded to Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee Neemuchwala, of Elphinstone College.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Kessew Succaram, living on the ground-floor of a house in Abdool Rahimon-street, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 180.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Thomson, of H. M.'s Dockyard, had his left leg fractured on Sunday last at Colaba, by the upsetting of a dog-cart which he and two friends occupied. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Yellee, a woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of scissors from Muzooradeen Goola m Hussain. The prisoner being an old offender, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Moroo Dadajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges, of theft of property, consisting of a clock, gold and silver ornaments, and embroidered caps, of the value of Rs. 23-6, belonging to Marootee Poonjajee and two others. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Kumissa Singoor, *alias* Amber Singoor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing eight pieces of wearing apparel and a bundle of cotton cord, of the value of Rs. 3, the property of Daimoola Jaij Mahomed, a Mahomedan fakeer. This being the prisoner's sixth conviction for a similar offence, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—Tramway prizes have been drawn by the following persons for tickets issued in August:—Mr. Salamahomed Dhurumsee Veerjee, Khuduck, shop No. 2, Rs. 100; Mr. Jamsedjee Maneckjee Kurranee, Kurelwady, house No. 2, Rs. 10; Mr. Akbar Mahomed Khan vullid Hyder Mahomed Khan, horse breaker, Grant-road, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamsedjee Bejunjee Bamjee Contractor, 102 Bazaar-gate-street, Rs. 10; Mr. Dossa Ramjee, Khand Bazaar, Rs. 10.

ESPLANADE BAND FUND.—Mr. W. A. Baker acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Esplanade Bands and Conveyance Fund:—Messrs. A. Ertel, T. C. Midwood, C. E. Wallis, W. Pendlebury, J. Pout, J. B. Neuberg, F. D. Parker, James Moore, S. D. Sassoon, E. Schoen, M. Scoulondi, E. Schweblin, J. M. Sleater, F. W. Sedgwick, Robert Lee Sands, William A. Baker, Alfred King, and Frederick Yorke Smith, each Rs. 5; Messrs. T. M., J. M., L. W. G. R., L. Penny, G. R., A. F. Soundy, and S. S. Solomon, each Rs. 3; M. H. S., Rs. 2; and W. Stark, Re. 1—Total Rs. 114.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—An old Mahomedan woman named Noorbeebee was rescued from a perilous position amongst the rocks between the old and new lighthouse at Colaba Point on Saturday night last. It appears that she had taken a passage in a pilgrim-ship and was waiting at Mody Bay-bunder on Saturday afternoon to embark, when she was told by some person that she would have time enough to go to the Arthur Crawford Markets to buy her necessaries. Accordingly she went, but on her return she found her friends had embarked and the steamer had started. She was then told that she would be able to hail the steamer from the Colaba lighthouse. That was how she came to be found on the rocks. Her cry was heard by the lascars on duty in the old lighthouse, who informed the police; and on several native policemen searching about the place she was found by P. C. No. 1152 A up to her waist in water crying piteously for help. The policeman had her at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is still detained under treatment. She states that her passage ticket and money have been taken by another pilgrim who had proceeded in the steamer which left this harbour on Saturday last.

## THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE case in which Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, the late head shroff of the Bank of Bombay, is charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of a large sum of money belonging to the bank, was fixed for yesterday afternoon, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. But a Parsee appeared before his worship in the morning and applied that the case be postponed, as the accused was still too ill to attend the court.

The magistrate.—Where is the accused?

The interpreter replied that he was brought from jail to the lock-up below.

The magistrate said that if the accused was really very ill, the jail authorities should have informed him of the fact, before bringing the man all the way from the jail to the court.

Mr. Brown (Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown), who conducts the prosecution on behalf of the bank, inquired what was the matter with the accused, and what time he would take to recover.

The magistrate ordered a European constable to go down and see what the accused was suffering from.

The constable returned shortly with the information that the accused had boils all over his back, and that his nose was bleeding.

The magistrate said the accused had better be taken back to the gaol at once.

Mr. Brown said he was informed that the accused was kept in the infirmary at the jail.

Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, who conducts the defence of the assistant shroff of the bank, who is being tried on a similar charge, suggested to his worship that the accused should be removed in a *palkee* or *doolee*.

The magistrate accordingly ordered the old man to be removed to jail in a *palkee*. His worship further directed his clerk to write to the governor of the jail to communicate with the jail surgeon for a report upon the state of the accused.

The case was then postponed *sine die*.

The case against Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madon, the assistant shroff of the bank, who is charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,500, was then proceeded with.

Evidence was adduced to show how the Government papers of the value of Rs. 3,000 given by the accused to the deputy shroff of the bank had been realized. Evidence was also given by some bank employés as to detailed matters of account.

After some other witnesses had been examined, the case was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, at 2-30 p.m.

## THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—OCT. 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST and ELEVEN DELEGATES.)

SORABJEE FRAMJEE *vs.* SOONABAI.

MR. HORMUSJEE, of Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. Mr. Hormusjee said that this suit was filed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the defendant's adultery. The hearing was adjourned to this day for settlement of issues. The service of notice on the defendant to appear was proved by Bomonsha Bezonjee, a clerk in the employ of the plaintiff's solicitors, and a sheriff's special bailiff. Mr. Hormusjee then read the plaint, which contained the facts of the case, which are briefly these:—The plaintiff and defendant were married about 24 years ago in conformity with the Zoroastrian faith, and had five children,—three sons and two daughters, one of the latter being dead. The defendant five years ago left the protection of the plaintiff and took up her lodgings in Mota Mola or Dhonjee Dongria-street. During her separation the sum of rupees five was paid her for her maintenance. About a year afterwards she vacated those premises and lived in different parts of the town. She had now given birth to a child. The plaintiff was not in a position to prove the identity of the person or persons with whom she had committed adultery. He had no communication whatever on this subject. He now prayed for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of her adultery with some person unknown to him.

The judge having framed issues, Mr. Hormusjee asked to add one for the restoration of one of the children now left with the defendant.

The Judge said that it would be done by an order of the court.

The hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 26th November, 1883.

KHARSHEDBAI *vs.* DOSABHAI BURJORJEE DUMASSIA.

Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The facts are briefly these:—The plaintiff and defendant were betrothed when they were respectively 11 and 18 years old, and married a year afterwards. A few days later, the defendant left Dumas, a village near Surat, where the nuptials were celebrated, and sought service in Bombay. He was employed as a domestic servant in the family of Mr. Manekjee Carsetjee Batesha. Here he remained for five or six years, during which time he had no communication with his wife. He then suddenly disappeared from Bombay, and for the last twelve years he had not been heard of. Diligent inquiry had been made as to his whereabouts, but without success; it was not known whether he was living or dead. In pursuance of the Act, a notice was published calling upon the defendant to make his appearance within the period therein mentioned, or to appear by an advocate or an attorney of this court. No response having been made to this notice, the case was proceeded with in his absence.

The plaintiff, her brother and the defendant's brother, and the priest who performed the marriage ceremony having been examined, the judge summed up, and the delegates were unanimous in their verdict that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought by her on account of the defendant's continual absence for seven years.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

### ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST A FIRM OF SOLICITORS.

BENN, ASHLEY AND CO. *vs.* C. A. TURNER AND MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

A DECREE was recently passed in this suit for Rs. 1,90,000 against the second defendant, who had since then become an insolvent. The matter came on to-day in connection with the rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 17th ultimo, which called upon Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, solicitors, to show cause why they should not be directed to make good the costs incurred in the suit by Mr. Turner, the first defendant, the Official Assignee.

Mr. Lang, who appeared for Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, said he was not going to argue the rule. He had no wish to say anything about the proceeding, whether any relief should not have been granted to Mr. Turner in any particular form; and he was happy to say there was no necessity to argue the matter before his lordship. As soon as the rule was granted, an affidavit was put in by Mr. Bhaishunker, who was the partner of the firm who attended to this business in regard to which the charges were made. Mr. Bhaishunker, in his affidavit, denied the charges, and gave certain explanations. No doubt Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah felt that Mr. Turner was under the impression that he was being guaranteed his costs in the suit. The guarantee was in writing; and it was at a late stage of the suit that Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah discovered that Mr. Turner was under that impression. They were satisfied upon Mr. Turner's affidavit that he was under the impression abovementioned. Under these circumstances, before the rule was taken out, and immediately after his lordship ordered that Mr. Turner should personally bear the costs, they determined that he should not suffer any loss. They consulted counsel on the subject, in order that some satisfactory arrangement might be come to; but as the application for a rule was made immediately after his lordship's order for costs, Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah felt compelled to put in an affidavit in order to deny the charges which were made against them. Mr. Turner was prepared to accept the explanation which was offered by Mr. Bhaishunker in his affidavit, and to withdraw the charges made against Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah. They had already paid to Mr. Turner the estimated amount of his costs.

The judge.—If Mr. Turner has accepted the explanations and withdrawn the charges, I must say that the matter has had a very satisfactory termination.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani for Mr. Turner, said the matter had had a very satisfactory termination. On behalf of Mr. Turner, he was instructed to say that he was prepared to accept the very favourable affidavit of Mr. Bhaishunker, and to withdraw the charges. The rule would therefore be discharged.

The judge said he was very glad that this termination had been come to.

The rule *nisi* was thereupon discharged.

## A DISPUTE IN THE DUSSA OSWAL BANIA CASTE.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS *vs.* HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Marriott and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for most of the defendants. Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for Moolibai and Devcooverbai, widows, as defendants, but their names were afterwards struck out of the suit, the plaintiffs being made to pay their costs. The plaintiffs prayed for an account to be taken by the court of the moneys and property of a Jain temple erected to Shri Anuntnathjee at Mandvie-bunder, Bombay, belonging to the Dussa Oswal Bania caste, which had come into the hands of the defendants, Hurbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and others.

The plaint stated that the temple abovementioned was erected in 1834-35 partly with moneys of the caste belonging to another temple which had existed in the vicinity, and partly with moneys advanced by Nursey Natha, a leading member of the caste. The latter was afterwards repaid his moneys out of the offerings and presents made to the temple by the worshippers. Gifts, offerings, and contributions to a very large amount were from time to time made by members of the caste and were received by the managers and trustees of the temple, and invested in the purchase of immoveable property, ornaments, and jewels. The managers and trustees received all the fees and fines levied on marriage and other occasions. These were intended to be applied to religious and charitable purposes connected with the caste. They also received subscriptions and contributions to a charitable fund called *sadharma*. An account was kept of all the moneys and contributions, the moneys being from time to time paid into the firm of Nursey Natha and Co., which acted as the bankers of the temple and caste, and received the rents and profits of the immoveable properties. Since the building of the temple there had been several changes of partners in the firm, the partners about 1864-65 being the first three defendants. In 1865-66 the firm became involved; and in consequence of decrees for many lakhs being passed against him, Hurbhum Nursey, the principal partner, absconded from Bombay. The whole of the moveable and immoveable property of the firm and the temple was attached. In 1867-68 he settled with most of his creditors; but in order to do so, large sums of money were drawn from the firm, and the whole of the immoveable properties of the partners was mortgaged. No portion of the moneys due to the temple had, however, been repaid. By an indenture of the 7th September, 1867, it was alleged, Nursey Natha and Hurbhum Nursey purchased with the funds of the temple certain immoveable properties, which were conveyed by Lilbai, widow of Veerjee Nursey, and Hurbhum to the defendants as trustees. The indenture provided that the trustees might deposit the surplus moneys of the temple with the firm at the current rate of interest, or with any bank. That trust deed was executed without the approval of the caste, and was kept secret from the majority of the members. The defendants knew that the firm of Veerjee Nursey was hopelessly insolvent; and the provision giving liberty to the trustees and managers to deposit the caste funds with the firm was said to be fraudulently inserted in the indenture. In November, 1870, the firm suspended payment, and Hurbhum Nursey and his partners filed their petition and schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. In their schedule they entered the defendants Kessowjee Naik and others, as managers of the temple and caste funds, as creditors for sums amounting to Rs. 2,48,263, and out of this sum Rs. 1,57,649 was stated to be due on the temple account, Rs. 68,017 on the caste account, and Rs. 22,597 on the *sadharma* account. Hurbhum Nursey and his partners afterwards settled with most of their creditors and had their petition dismissed for want of prosecution. The plaintiffs said that the defendants fraudulently abstained from obtaining payment of the sums due to the temple, and that they were therefore liable to make good the moneys. The plaintiffs also stated that in 1877-78 the defendants made a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, and loans of about Rs. 40,000 to the Alexandra, the Colaba, and the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Companies without any authority.

The defendant Hurbhum Nursey, in his written statement, denied that the firm became involved in 1865-66. It was not necessary that the trust deed referred to by the plaintiffs should have been approved of by the whole caste, and the firm was not hopelessly insolvent when the deed in question was executed. It was not until after the execution of the deed that he commenced to take any part in the management of the affairs of the temple; and at that time the firm ceased to receive any further moneys belonging to the temple. The other defendants committed no fraud in not attempting to obtain payment from him and his partners of the sum of Rs. 2,48,263; for they did so in deference to the feelings and wishes of the caste. It was urged that the present suit was barred by limitation; and that the whole caste, with the exception of the plaintiffs, were against its being proceeded with.

Kessowjee Naik and Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, in a joint written statement, said that they were not willing that the plaintiffs should get the relief prayed for in this suit. At a general meeting of the caste held in October, 1881, resolutions were passed approving of the management of the defendants, and authorising them to defend this suit at the expense of the caste. After supporting the allegations of the other defendants, these defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed, with costs.

Certain amendments in the plaint applied for were allowed to be made, with liberty to the defendants to file supplementary written statements; and further hearing of the case has been adjourned until after the vacation.

## A DIVORCE SUIT.

ANNIE PALMER *vs.* HASTINGS JOHN PALMER.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the petitioner and moved for a decree absolute for divorce, and for permanent alimony. There was no appearance for the respondent

It appears that the parties were married on the 25th June, 1877, and ten days afterwards the respondent used violent language in the bed-room, and frightened the petitioner by placing a knife under his pillow. Shortly afterwards, when they were on board the steamer on their way out to India, the respondent is said to have tried to thrust the petitioner out of a port-hole. After their arrival at Hyderabad in the Deccan, in the course of a quarrel, he seized a large open knife from the table and rushed at her. She, however, escaped through a window, and refused to live with him any more. She also charged the respondent with adultery. The petition was heard on the 12th March last; and a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage was passed, with leave to the petitioner to apply for alimony.

Mr. Inverarity said that the respondent was employed as Mint Master in the Nizam's Dominions. He was a descendant of William Palmer, the grea[illegible] Calcutta banker, who married one of the Begu[illegible] of Delhi. Respondent was drawing a salar[illegible] Rs. 600 per mensem, Hyderabad currency, [illegible] would be equal to about Rs. 520 British cu[illegible] According to the rule laid down, the p[illegible] having no income of her own, would b[illegible] to one-third of her husband's income [illegible] Rs. 170.

His lordship made a decree absolut[illegible] and an order that the petitioner [illegible] per month as permanent alimony.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are [illegible] rest by a sick child suffering w[illegible] teeth? Go at once to a chemist a[illegible] WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. [illegible] sufferer immediately. It is perfe[illegible] sant to the taste, it produces natural [illegible] ing the child from pain, and the little che[illegible] bright as a button. It soothes [illegible] gums, allays all p[illegible] and is the best kn[illegible] whether arising [illegible] Winslow's Sooth[illegible] everywhere at [illegible] Fred. A. Mark[illegible]

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Drs. H. J. Blanc, T. Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Budroodin Tyabjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dadabhoy Naorojee, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Dr. W. Gray, Messrs. Sheik Hydur Cassum, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Husan Khan, M. Mowat, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Metha, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. A. Turner, E. F. Underwood, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

### THE CAMMATTEEPURA SEWERAGE.

Dr. Blaney, in accordance with a notice given by him, proposed "that the uncompleted portions of the Cammatteepura sewerage works (excluding privy connections) be at once proceeded with and completed as early as practicable, and that the expense of completing these works be met by a grant from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted when the loan for the surface drainage and others included with it has been taken up." Dr. Blaney, in support of his motion, said it went without saying that a sanitary work like this, which was calculated to improve the health of the district, should be carried out as quickly as possible. He hoped that the effect of his resolution would be to expedite the completion of the works.

Mr. Shewjee Dhurmajee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that an official explanation was due to the Corporation for the very great delay which had taken place in connection with an important experiment, the result of which was to determine the fate of the house and privy connections throughout the whole of the drainage district. The speaker urged that the experiment should be a fair one, and not confined to a chawl or two, as the result of an experiment made on such a small scale would be delusive.

Dr. Blanc, while agreeing with the previous speakers that the sooner the works were completed the better, urged that if a system of scientific drainage was good for Bombay, it should not be confined to a section only, but at once extended to the whole city. As to the mortality of the district, they should remember that Cammateepoora was not what he might call the West-end of the city. Many causes conspired to raise the death-rate and it was not right to credit the mortality simply to the state of the sewer in that district.

Dr. Blaney replied that in Cammateepoora, with its scientific drainage, the death-rate, the past nine months was so much as 43 per thousand. On the other hand, the mortality in Phuneswadi, a district having open sewers, was the lowest. As to Worlee, the next best district in this respect, Dr. Blaney said that for one full week not a single death was recorded there.

Eventually, Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried.

### MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

Dr. Blanc proposed that sanction be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the following payments, amounting to Rs. 14,699, from surplus cash balance:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment of the Municipality's bill of taxed costs in the case of Moolibai *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner | 8,373 | 12 | 6 |
| Payment of (1) Rs. 793-3-6, for cost of repairs and alterations to the stable recently purchased for the Fire Brigade, at Colsa Mohla; (2) Rs. 130 for brokerage at 2 per cent. for the sale of Municipal Stable at Pydhowni-road; and (3) Rs. 90 for ditto for the purchase of the stable at Colsa Mohla | 1,013 | 3 | 6 |
| For the carrying out of the award of the arbitrators in the case of railway properties and for the completion of the Land Register | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For the cost of removing private service water pipes in sewage gullies | 4,312 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 14,699 | 0 | 0 |

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he did not know why the Municipality should be saddled with the cost of removing from sewage gullies the private service water-pipes which belonged to wealthy landlords.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee observed that they should be supplied with some information regarding the important items they were asked to sanction. As it was, it appeared as if they were asked to give their vote in the dark.

Dr. Blanc said that personally he should have been very glad if it was in the power of the Corporation to compel the landlords to remove the water-pipes from sweeper's gullies. But, according to their solicitors' opinion, the law was against them, and therefore they should carry out the improvement themselves. He was sorry to say that there were certain members of the Corporation who still allowed the water-pipes on their property to run through the gullies.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that the opinion of the solicitors was given only with reference to a particular section of the Act. But there were several sections large enough to enable the Municipality on various sanitary grounds to compel house-owners to remove the pipes if they were likely to endanger the health of the tenants. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised to hear that there were members of the Corporation who had not yet seen the wisdom of removing the pipes from their gullies. The speaker would not be sorry if the names of such persons were posted up in the hall, so that the ratepayers might know that they had representatives in the Corporation who, though they talked big on occasions, failed to perform a simple duty, since it affected their pockets. (Hear, hear and laughter.) With these remarks, Mr. Mehta moved and amendment, to the effect that the last item regarding the removal of the water-pipes should be omitted at present from the list of payments now proposed to be sanctioned.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master said that when the pipes were laid down, it was the duty of the Municipal Executive to have seen that they were laid in such a way as not to endanger the health of the people. It was through the laches of the Executive that some of the pipes were laid in gullies, and he did not see why the landlords should now be mulcted for the mistake made by the Municipality.

Dr. Blaney contended that the principle enunciated by Mr. Mehta could not hold water for one moment. If the pipes had once been laid in certain places at the expense of the landlords, they should not afterwards be called upon to bear the expense of removing them.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was of opinion that a much larger sum than Rs. 4,300 would be required, if they were to effect the removal of all the pipes which stood in gullies. Mr. Kabrajee said that nearly half the houses in Bombay had pipes running through sewage gullies.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the injury from the water-pipes standing in sewage gullies did not affect the landlords, but the tenants who rented dwellings from them. He referred especially to the poor people living on Nowrojee Hill. The Commissioner said that in several cases the water-pipes were not originally laid in gullies, but the gullies sprung up in the places subsequently. As to publishing the names of defaulting corporators, as suggested by Mr. Mehta, it would be a most inequitable step to adopt, at all events without first making very careful inquiries.

The Chairman said the pipes were laid fifteen years ago. The landlords having employed licensed plumbers on the occasion had performed their part of their duty; and if any change was now to be made, the Municipality should bear the costs.

On a division, Mr. Mehta's amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

### EXCHANGE OF LAND.

On the motion of the Chairman, sanction was given, as recommended by the Town Council, to an arrangement with the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet fund and properties, by which, in exchange for the piece of Municipal ground shown in red colour on the tracing accompanying the Acting Municipal Commissioner's memorandum No. 5699, dated 27th August last, and lying on the south-eastern side of Gibbs-road (admeasuring 278·66 square yards, or thereabout), the said trustees give up to the Municipality a plot of land, shown on the plan and coloured yellow, admeasuring 293·88 square yards, or thereabouts, situate on the E. S. E. of the compound of the Tower of Silence, the land so transferred to the Municipality being required for the improvement line of Gibbs-road.

### THE KHOTE FOOT-PATH.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas asked the Acting Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation why the ten seats, the cost of which, viz., Rs. 840, was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 19th March last, had not yet been placed along the Khote foot-path.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that the contract had been already given, and the work would very soon be proceeded with.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 17, Church-gate-street, Mr. R. M. Heeramaneck presiding, for the purpose of expunging and inserting certain articles in the articles of association of the company.

In addressing the meeting the [illegible] shareholders were doubtless [illegible] time past the company had [illegible] ent state, and that its pres[illegible] hopeless. Thinking that [illegible] tate the company. M[illegible] directors, pressed h[illegible] join the board, an[illegible] the articles o[illegible] the resolutio[illegible] ward. Sin[illegible] he had b[illegible] had be[illegible] which [illegible] Rs. [illegible] [illegible]ertised [illegible]eholders [illegible]uneration [illegible] firm, viz., [illegible] commission and [illegible] in justice to [illegible] his friends [illegible] moment of taking [illegible] company for such a [illegible]ed. It had been only [illegible] of his friends that he [illegible] to do with the company; [illegible] do anything that would [illegible] among the shareholders, he [illegible] withdraw from the management [illegible] leave matters as they were, [illegible] shareholders would be able to make [illegible] more to the interests of the [illegible] would at all times be willing, and [illegible] them a helping hand, but further [illegible] did not now care to go.

[illegible] long discussion in the vernacular language, which extended over an hour and a half, [illegible] following resolution, proposed by Mr. Kursondas and seconded by Mr. G. A. Reid, was [illegible], there being two dissentients:—

[illegible] that the words 'such officer as the directors [illegible] appoint,' occurring in the 1st and 2nd lines of article 40, be expunged, and the words 'secretaries, treasurers, and agents,' be inserted instead thereof.

That the following article be inserted immediately after article 58 of the articles of association, namely:—

"'The secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company, or if a firm consisting of more than one partner be secretaries, treasurers, and agents, then the senior partner for the time being resident in Bombay shall be *ex-officio* Director of the Company.'

That Articles 78 and 79 be eliminated, and the following substituted in their stead:—

"'The following powers and authorities are expressly given to and conferred upon the Board:—

"'To raise or borrow from time to time in the name of or otherwise on behalf of the Company as they may from time to time think expedient, either by way of mortgage of the whole or any part of the property of the Company, or by bonds or debentures, receipts or promissory notes, or in such other manner as they deem best, and for the purpose of securing the repayment of any money so borrowed with interest to make and carry into effect any arrangement which they may deem expedient by conveying any property of the Company to Trustees or otherwise.

"'To invest the moneys of the Company from time to time not required for us in such securities (other than shares in the Company) as the Board may determine, and to vary such investments.'

"'To enter into an agreement with Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for the management of the Company on the following terms:—

"'The firm of K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., (however that firm may for the time be constituted) shall be secretaries and treasurers and agents of the Company for the term of ten years from the 1st day of December, 1883, provided that the Company be not finally wound up before that date,—the winding up here mentioned being a final winding up and not one for the purpose of transferring the property of the Company to another, and after the expiration of that period, if the agreement shall not have previously expired as before mentioned, shall continue to act as such secretaries, treasurers, and agents on the like terms as contained in the said agreement until their resignation or removal by a special Resolution.

"'The remuneration to be paid to the said K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for the remuneration and all expenses save books, stationary, printing, stamps, petty disbursements, law charges and other expenses properly incurred on behalf of the Company, and for which they shall be separately paid shall be as follows:—

"'A commission of 5 per cent. on the gross income of the Company, but that the amount of such commission during any one year shall not exceed Rs. 3,600, provided that if the amount of such remuneration of their management during any one year falls short of Rs. 3,600, the Company shall make good to the said K.M. Heeramaneck & Co. such sum whether the Company has made a profit of such year or not, but such sum shall include the office establishment.

"'Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck & Co. shall be authorized to sign cheques on behalf of the Company and operate on the banking account of the Company.

"'To enter into a contract with the said K. M. Heeramaneck & Co. for lashing bales pressed b the said Company, such contract to be at the rate of 3½ annas per bale, and to be for a term of ten years.'

To expunge Articles. 81 and 85."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AND DEFAMATION AGAINST THE *STATESMAN*.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Sept. 27, before Mr. G. S. Henderson, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Messrs. Roberts and Morgan, solicitors, charge Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*, with libel and defamation, under section 499 of the Penal Code, was called on. We take the following report from the *Englishman*:—

Mr. Hill, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Monmohun Ghose, instructed by Mr. H. Remfry, for the defence.

Mr. Hill, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the matter before the Court arose out of a case which recently occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Norris in the High Court—Miss Pigott *vs.* Hastie. In that case the defendant originally appeared without having instructed any attorney or counsel, and in the course of the proceedings, owing to his inability to conduct his case properly, he obtained the assistance of Messrs. Roberts and Morgan, and instructed them in the matter. This, counsel believed, had been done at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Norris, and it was after the case had been before the Court for a day, or a day and a half, that the attorneys were instructed. Mr. Morgan, to whom Mr. Hastie applied, consented to act for hi[illegible] as his attorney, and he subsequently instr[illegible] counsel to appear and conduct the case in t[illegible] Court. In the course of that libel suit, [illegible] named Mr. Fish was examined on b[illegible] defence, and the present proceedings [illegible] an article which was published i[illegible] *and Friend of India* on the 20th [illegible] which, he regretted to say, so f[illegible] drawn in any way, had been agg[illegible] ened by subsequent articles [illegible] peared in that paper. That [illegible] with the case as it was origina[illegible] imputations on the part of the [illegible] professional misconduct in the [illegible] with reference to Mr. Fish[illegible] would be the last person to [illegible] licence should not be allo[illegible] way of comm[illegible] administrati[illegible] liberty mus[illegible] licence, and [illegible] insinuating [illegible] the part [illegible] before [illegible] to them or travelling [illegible] on the case or on the repo[illegible] those cases, and further suggesti[illegible] which did not appear from the repo[illegible]ves; and these were what he had to charge the defendant with having done in the present instance. The article complained of was in these words:—

"There is one peculiarly disagreeable feature in this Mission scandal that we think must have struck every one. We mean the part played therein by the attorneys, who got up the case for the defence. The *Indian Daily News* says:—'It is a public misfortune that such a case should have found its way into the Courts, and there have been fought with such bitterness; and in conclusion, we feel bound to say that we do not believe the defendant [Mr. Hastie] could have known the details of Mr. Fish's evidence. We have sufficient faith in human nature to say that we believe that Mr. Hastie would have sifted that matter to the bottom, or he would not have allowed it to become public.' Our contemporary, we suppose, knows Mr. Hastie personally; and from that knowledge, he feels sure that the evidence given by Mr. Fish came upon Mr. Hastie himself as a surprise. If Mr. Hastie had known its nature beforehand, our contemporary feels sure that he would not have allowed Mr. Fish to give it, at all events until he, Mr. Hastie, had had full opportunity of 'sifting the matter to the bottom.' We find the *Englishman* also writing as follows:—'While we have no words to express the indignation created in our minds by the conduct of some of the persons connected with the case, we believe that the defendant (Mr. Hastie), however much biassed his judgment may have been by other considerations, was mainly actuated in what he did by a sense of duty.' The meaning of all this is very clear. Our contemporaries have the advantage of knowing Mr. Hastie personally, an advantage we do not ourselves possess, and that few persons, perhaps, now will be very anxious to acquire. It is only just, however, to Mr. Hastie to observe that our contemporaries who *do* know him, feel bound to state their conviction that he is incapable of having instigated Mr. Fish's evidence. Who then did? The answer unfortunately for themselves, is but too certain. Mr. Fish was induced to give this evidence under the pressure put upon him by Mr. Hastie's attorneys. Our readers will remember that in the leading case of *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, the defendant was guilty of the imprudence of seeking an interview with the plaintiff's solicitors:—'I come here, gentlemen,' said Mr. Pickwick gazing placidly on the two parties, 'I come here, gentlemen, to express the surprise with which I received your letter of the other day, and to inquire what grounds of action you can have against me.' 'Mr. Fogg,' said Dodson, 'I am going to speak.' 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Dodson,' said Fogg. 'For the grounds of action Mr. Pickwick,' continued Dodson with moral elevation in his air, 'you will consult your own conscience and your own feelings. We, sir, we are guided entirely by the statement of our client. That statement, sir, may be true, or it may be false; it may be credible, or it may be incredible; but if it be true and if it be credible, I do not hesitate to say, sir, that our grounds of action are strong, and not to be shaken.'"

It was unnecessary for him to refer more particularly to the character of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, as that firm was painted in Dickens' work, [illegible] which was well known to all readers, and [illegible] which the writer of the article knew would [illegible] known to the public to whom the article wa[illegible] ed. Messrs. Dodson and Fogg were pa[illegible] Dickens as attorneys who were guilty, to [illegible] least of it, of sharp practice, who were a d[illegible] to the honourable profession to which the[illegible] ed, and who were in the habit of dealing [illegible] ters of this kind in ways which would be rep[illegible] by every honourable man. This was how [illegible] fendant referred to the plaintiffs, compar[illegible] with these individuals. The article then [illegible] to say:—

"'These eminent practitioners, being honoura[illegible] tors, declared themselves to be guided entirely by [illegible] ments of their client. It was not for them to say whether her statements were true or false, credible or incredible. Indeed the excellent Mr. Dodson went 'the length of assuring Mr. Pickwick that he hoped that that unfortunate gentleman was really innocent of what was laid to his charge.' We have no right, perhaps, to expect in this sinful world that every solicitor shall lay it down as a rule of his own practice, to rest everything 'upon the statements of his client,' but it is abundantly clear from the evidence in the present case, that Mr. Hastie's attorneys were embarrassed by no such rules as those drawn by the virtuous Mr. Dodson for the conduct of himself and his partner Fogg. Mr. Hastie's attorneys went in to win; and on the [illegible]ents of their client, whether false or true, [illegible]redible, were manifestly and deplorably [illegible] justify his libels—why, they 'must be [illegible]'s all.' And so, we hear of a Mr. [illegible] these attorneys, ferreting about to [illegible]t's case, angling in strange waters, [illegible] Fish of such dimensions that in the [illegible]ient and attorneys are both dragged [illegible] f these proceedings, and like to be [illegible] Mr. Fish's evidence is *felt* by every [illegible]"

[illegible] the character which he imputed to [illegible] in the contrast which he sought to [illegible] their conduct and the conduct of the [illegible] itself of a character which travelled [illegible]d the limits of legitimate comment and fair [illegible]est criticism, and it was this, Mr. Hill submitted, which took the articles out of the class of cases which used the licence of newspaper articles in matters which had taken place in Courts and which were not considered defamatory when confined to fair and legitimate criticism. The writer then imputed to these gentlemen a motive for their conduct of which he subsequently said they were practically guilty, a motive which could not be considered proper by the public, or any one who had a respect for himself. Rightly or wrongly, by fair means or foul, they were told this, that the statements made by their clients were manifestly libellous, and therefore the attorneys having these facts in view, by hook or by crook proceeded to strengthen that evidence by instigating a witness to put before the Court further evidence, which evidence was afterwards characterised as "incredible." Unless on the records of the case, matters which were made the grounds of grievance were legitimate and were such as should have been brought forward, the article was defamatory in that it was not privileged. Fair and proper comment was not defamation, but the article went on to say that these attorneys, having this object in view, viz., to win their case by any means they could manage, they proceeded to make out a case for the defendant and instigate a person to give evidence on his behalf which should justify the libels, and with a singular want of taste which did no credit to the writer, and which was characteristic of his views, proceeded to perpetrate a miserable pun on the name of Fish. The article then went on to say:—

"But, possible or not, 'false or true, credible or incredible,' as the excellent Mr. Dodson would say, the point that concerns society is this—that it was not Mr. Hastie who fished up the filthy story, but the solicitors; not the client who furnished the statement, but his attorneys, who got Fish to make it, and give it shape. Conscious when he went into the witness-box on the Monday morning of the foul business to which he had pledged himself—to the solicitors, not Mr. Hastie—he begins with a true professional whine: 'My Lord, may I be allowed to address

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you? I want to say that this part of the evidence is very painful to me, that I am not certain whether it deals actually with the plaintiff or the letters, and I should be very glad to get out of it.' So alarmed is the wretched man at what he has promised the lawyers to say, that when the cross-examination begins, he screws himself up for a life and death struggle with the opposing counsel. The terrible question is put to him—' What is your age?' when he at once throws himself upon the protection of the Court :—' Is it necessary, my Lord, to answer that?' He is afraid there is something behind even this simple question, that will make it not quite safe for him to answer it without study. Is this the attitude of an honest witness! He had just told the barefaced lie that he was ' not certain whether the story he had to tell deals actually with the plaintiff! Did he mean that it was not Miss Pigott, but some other person that he had seen act with such shameless indecency before him? And now comes the origin of the story :

Mr. Trevelyan.—Now, Mr. Fish, when did you first tell Mr. Hastie of this incident? It was after I had spoken to Mr. Wilson about it?—When?—I have never told Mr. Hastie the particulars of this case, and my belief is that he does not know them.—Did you volunteer this statement to his solicitor?—No.—What questions did they ask you?—They asked me such questions (sic)—What questions?—Such questions as to draw out the fact.—What questions?—About one hundred and fifty questions.' The world then would have heard nothing, it seems, of this story, but that the case was so plainly going against Mr. Hastie that it was practically over, when Mr. Hastie *hints* to his attorneys that ' Mr. Fish knows something' that would damage Miss Pigott fatally, if they could only get it out of him. The attorneys cannot make up their mind to be beaten, as they certainly will be if, like the high-minded Dodson, they are to go ' entirely upon the statements of their client.' And so Mr. Fish is closetted with them, and after ' a hundred and fifty questions' put to him, they are ready to go into Court with a supplemental and sensational chapter to Mr. Hastie's poor and trivial stories. Instead of having advised, nay compelled Mr. Hastie to settle the case, or withdraw from it in the best way he could, pointing out to him the imprudence of his course, and its great injustice towards Miss Pigott, as other respectable solicitors would have done, they not only countenance his going into Court without any real defence, trusting to the chapter of accidents that something may turn up to assist him, but they get the wretched Fish to produce the ' something' that has outraged everybody that hears it. [As Mr. Trevelyan somewhat coarsely said, " The counsel got a blank brief in the case, with the chance of ' something' dirty turning up."] Unfortunately for all parties in this dreadful case, that something turned up in the phenomenon of this Fish, and Fish under the manipulation of the lawyers and the pressure of their hundred and fifty questions, has brought out this filthy story to cover the Calcutta Mission cause with infamy."

From all this Mr. Hill submitted it was manifest that the public were asked to believe that, the evidence being insufficient to support Mr. Hastie's case, the attorneys went casting about to obtain further evidence, that they instigated that evidence, that the evidence was untrue, and that would not have been put forward had not the attorneys caused it to be fabricated and produced. These were the only suggestions which the article was intended to convey. This was the article which originally formed the ground of complaint. Since then, unfortunately, instead of seeking to convey the impression that it was not intended to reflect on the character of these gentlemen as honourable persons, and that he was anxious to correct the impression that no improper motives had been conveyed, the defendant proceeded to strengthen the case by suggesting further imputations. Since then, however, and as an illustration of what was on the writer's mind, and what he intended to convey to the public, there were published certain other articles. On the 24th September the following article was penned :—

> " One of the oldest missionaries in Bengal writes to us : ' Many thanks for your manly Christian articles on the Pigot *vs.* Hastie case. You have put us all under great obligation.' It is generally known by this time that the solicitors for the defence in this case have commenced proceedings against us for our comments upon their conduct of it in last Thursday's issue. The proceedings give us no concern whatever. We simply discharged our plain duty to society in making those comments. Mr. Fish, it must be remembered, was the first witness put into the box by the defendant, when Mr. Hastie—who was conducting the case without lawyers—confidently believed that he could make short work of Miss Pigot's case. Mr. Fish was put into the box, we say, and examined by Mr. Hastie, and presumably he then said *all* that it was possible for him to say. But at the last moment, and when the case was collapsing, he is brought forward again, not by Mr. Hastie, however, this time, but by the lawyers who have now had him in hand ; and it is now for the first time that he tells the Court the filthy story, which he says he had had locked up in his memory all through the proceedings."

The imputation in this was that Mr. Hastie never knew what Mr. Fish had to say, and that when the attorneys were engaged, and only then, that this story came into existence, that that evidence was suggested to him by the 150 questions put to him, and that he was instigated to give incredibly false evidence by these attorneys and by pressure put on him by them; that, in other words, the attorneys instigated and forced him into a position to place before the Court evidence which was false and incredible. Here there was a repetition of the statements contained in the previous article, and they had the statement of what a respectable solicitor would have done in a case of the kind. It was a suggested, and no other inference was possible, that Mr. Fish's story was suggested to him
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porters in the ante-room, he flies into a passion and threatens to do we know not what when the court assembles the next morning. Miss Pigot had, we say, the full right to remain in Court, and the full right to see every word of the reporters' notes of the evidence. The Judge issues an improper order, and then lashes himself into a fury over what he deemed an infraction of it. He has reconsidered matters before the Court opens the next morning, and sees how improper his threats were, but the unfortunate lady after a night of great anxiety and distress, goes into Court unfit from nervous prostration to appear. The Judge has become a lamb, but the counsel is there to play the lion, and is declared by those who were present on the occasion to have roared to perfection. Without preparation or warning of any kind, Miss Pigot, in a highly wrought and nervous state of mind, owing to the Judge's improper threatenings, is required to answer on oath, and without hesitancy, ' a hundred and fifty questions carefully prepared beforehand, to entrap her into inconsistencies upon a score of incidents years old, none of which can she possibly recall with any vividness. And because she hesitates to reply instantly, but has to strive to recall the matter, and is reluctant to answer at all after such a length of time—she is said to have ' broken down.' We should like to take Mr. Justice Norris or Mr. Gasper under the same circumstances and in the same nervous state, and carry them over a series of incidents in their lives four of five years old, at a galop, with the whip laid well on to their shoulders to make them go at the pace we wanted, and then see how much better they or either of them, would have gone. We saw how Mr. Fish got along under very mild treatment of the same order, with nothing at stake, and with the most careful ' coahing' beforehand."

Unfortunately it was not only the plaintiffs who had come in for recrimination in these articles. Everyone who had taken a view contrary to that entertained by him was condemned in terms of the most uncompromising character. The conclusion the public must draw from the article was, that Fish's evidence was fabricated in support of the defence, and that that fabrication was the result of the previous coaching which he had received from the attorneys for the defence. Mr. Hill asked, was there anything in that evidence from which the inference could be drawn but that that evidence was fabricated by the attorneys? This was what the article imputed. The writer of the article was not a young man ; he had been connected with the press for some considerable time, and must be well acquainted with the course of proceedings in Courts of Law and with the duties of solicitors and attorneys in the conduct of cases entrusted to them, and of those duties the chief was the collection of evidence in support of their client's case. About that there could be no doubt. This was a matter of general public notoriety, and therefore the defendant must have known that attorneys engaged in conducting cases were in the habit of obtaining evidence beforehand from witnesses, and which they placed before counsel who were retained. He must have known that there were such things as briefs, and in matters of this kind counsel was always instructed ; and therefore the mere fact of a witness being questioned as to what he knew, was no impropriety of any kind whatever. This was not what the article suggested. It was not that they had elicited from the witness facts which Mr. Hastie knew, but the suggestion was that Fish, after having stated all he knew, that he had been examined by the attorneys, had " coached" up at their hands to give evidence
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injured with persons who had never heard of them before, but they would also be injured in the minds of the general public.

Mr. Hill then read out the section under which the charge was laid, together with the six exceptions which, he argued, did not apply in the present instance and within which this case did not come.

Mr. Monmohun Ghose inquired whether Mr. Hill went to the length of saying that it was implied that the plaintiffs had suborned perjury and nothing else.

Mr. Hill stated that from the observations he made, learned counsel would be able to understand what he charged the defendant with, and the observations he would make would be in words of his choosing. He then proceeded to draw attention to two cases in which writers of the public press had come before Courts at home. The first case was that of *Campbell* vs. *Spottiswoode*, 3, Weston Smith, p. 769; and the second the case of *Woodgate* vs. *Rideout*, 4, Hurts and Finlayson, p. 202. Both the cases were on all fours with the present one, and in both the Chief Justice had found for the plaintiffs. Could there be anything more base and evil in the professional conduct of an attorney than, in a losing case, to procure a witness, and by putting artfully framed questions to him leave the witness to construct a story of facts which were false? Could there be anything worse than that said? Mr. Hill saw that the observations made by the Chief Justice in those two cases had an intimate bearing on the present one, and that all that the Chief Justice had laid down as regarded writers and public journalists, had been wholly disregarded by the defendant in writing the articles complained of, and the subsequent articles only aggravated the offence. The Court was aware of the definition of " good faith" in the Penal Code. Here the insinuation was that Mr. Fish had given all the evidence he was capable of giving till he was cross-examined, and until he had been coached into giving the false story which he afterwards gave. The writer of the article well knew that Mr. Fish's examination on the previous occasion had not been completed. Mr. Hastie, not being legally instructed, did not know how to examine a witness according to the rules of evidence, and it was just at this moment that it was suggested that he should obtain legal assistance. Was not this an attempt to mislead the public that this individual had made these imputations and suggestions of facts which had no foundation? Defendant did this, and even deliberately went out of his way to mislead the public. These remarks went wholly beyond the scope of the exceptions Mr. Hill had alluded to, and were as clear a matter of gross defamation as could possibly exist. It would be his duty to place before the Court evidence of the facts, that the defendant was the editor of the paper, and was such at the time these articles were written. He would also show that the paper of the 20th and the subsequent dates had been published, and he would submit that the article complained of *per se*, and with the addition of the subsequent articles, imported malice, he would also show that there was not the slightest ground for the insinuations, which he was almost ashamed to meet. He would prove that the firm of solicitors were actuated by no such base or criminal motives as had been imputed to them, and that there was not the slightest ground for the suggestion that they taught Mr. Fish what he afterwards related in Court. He would then ask the Court whether it intended to deal with the case there or commit it to the sessions. If the latter course was adopted, he would merely give formal evidence, and if the former, he would give further evidence to show, as a matter of fact, what the motives of the writer of the articles were. If the Court proposed to commit, he did not think it would be necessary to give more than formal evidence of the publication of the articles, and the fact that the defendant was the Editor of the *Statesman*. Mr. Hill also intended calling Messrs. Morgan and Geddes, and perhaps Mr. McNair.

The Magistrate intimated that he proposed to take evidence either to commit or to dispose of the case himself. He had not quite made up his mind, and would decide after tiffin.

On the Court re-assembling, Mr. Hill said that he had one other observation to make with reference to the article in the *Statesman* regarding Mr. Fish's evidence. It was stated in that paper that the questions that were put by the Court were so adverse to Mr. Hastie that it was suggested by Mr. Fish that he should get professional assistance. In commenting upon that part of the case, it was clear that the Editor of the *Statesman* had shown culpable and disgraceful negligence in stating what he ought to have known was not the fact, and the article also contained a statement that Mr. Fish had stated a barefaced lie. There were statements made in the article which were certainly outside the letters and matters which appeared from the report of the case.

His worship thought that if he sent the case up to the sessions, it would be less expensive to the parties. He simply threw out the suggestion, as it would be more convenient for counsel to argue the case before the High Court than the Police Court.

Mr. Hill said that he simply wished to place before the Court formal evidence.

Mr. Monmohun Ghose would take it that his worship would only send up the case if the prosecution succeeded in making out a *prima facie* case. His worship would probably hear the defendant's counsel before sending up the case.

His worship would certainly hear what the other side had to say before sending up the case. What he suggested was that, in the event of a *prima facie* case being made out, it would not only be le
expensive, but more satisfactory that he
send up the case.

Mr. Urage, the printer of the St
called by Mr. Hill, and, as h
Morgan, one of the co
and examined :—
William T
of Rob
C

[redacted]

at the
wledge then
I had seen in the
t ten minutes in Court
Gasper, an advocate of the
not furnish him with a brief, but
to apply for an adjournment. The appli-
for an adjournment was *not granted* to the extent it was asked for. A week or a fortnight's adjournment was asked for, but it was not granted. The case was adjourned till the following day to enable Mr. Hastie to instruct his solicitors. I did give a brief to Mr. Gasper the following day, but not a satisfactory brief. No evidence for the defence was taken till the next morning. In all cases in which we are engaged we prepare proofs of the evidence for counsel. In the discharge of my duties as an attorney I have frequently given proofs of such evidence. I sit down and examine a witness in the same way as he would be examined when giving his evidence before the Court. I take notes of his evidence. I took no statements down in this case. I have been in Calcutta very nearly fifteen years. My firm subscribes to the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*, and those papers are delivered at my house every morning. The *Statesman* has been delivered very punctually at my house every morning. This copy of the 20th September was delivered at my house. The first article in that day's paper forms the ground of this complaint. Mr. Knight is the Editor of that paper. The way I know he is the Editor is by having had to prepare an agreement he had entered into with the proprietors of the paper. The proprietors are the Pikepara family. The names of the proprietors are Rajah Poorno Chunder Sen, Coomar Inder Chunder Sen, and Coomar Surut Chunder Sen. My firm have been the attorneys for the *Statesman* for two years and nine months. The agreement I have spoken of was made within the last two months. It was with reference to Mr. Knight taking charge of the paper.

A question whether Messrs. Roberts & Morgan had not been obliged, on behalf of the mortgagees, to take possession of the printing presses, &c., before Mr. Knight left, was objected to by Mr. Monmohun Ghose, on the ground that it was irrelevant to the real issue in the case.

Mr. Hill said that he simply wished to give formal evidence of the fact that such possession was taken. Malice was a part of his case. Whether that had or had not anything to do with the case, was a question for the Court to determine.

Mr. Monmohun Ghose did not see how his friend could import anything that had occurred upwards of two years ago into the case.

Mr. Hill simply proposed to give formal evidence of the fact, and there was nothing to prevent his doing that.

The objection being overruled,

Mr. Morgan continued :—My firm took possession of the press in February, 1881, on behalf of the mortgagees. Mr. Knight was then in India. Mr. Riach was the Editor of the paper at that time, and continued to be the Editor till about two months ago. The agreement I spoke of was prepared by my firm on account of the proprietors and Mr. Knight.

Mr. Hill here proposed to put in a copy of the *Statesman* of the 24th September, which Mr. Monmohun Ghose objected to, on the ground that as the article in the issue of the 24th was not alluded to in the charge and formed no part of the complaint, the Court could not accept the paper of the 24th.

Mr. Hill contended that he could put in the paper to show what was working in the defendant's mind when he wrote the article complained of.

After some argument the Court allowed the paper to be put in, taking a note of Mr. Monmohun's objection.

Papers of the 25th and 27th September were then endered and objected to, but were admitted.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday, the 4th October.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

SINCE last week's notice, the Exhibition buildings have been gradually advancing towards completion. With the exception of the carriage department, the superstructures are nearly finished, merely wanting the painting and whitewashing.

The Australians have evidently taken up the Exhibition very heartily, from the frequent notices and allusions to be found in all the leading papers of Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, &c., &c. The first shipment of exhibits left Melbourne in the steamer Assam on the 11th September and should reach the Hughli in the middle of October ; amongst the passengers are Mr. Jas. Thomson, Secretary to the Victoria Commission, Mr. H. J. Scott, Representative for the South Australian Associations, and Mr. B. Santifalles, the Representative for Tasmania. She also brings us a consignment of barmaids, who
ve been most carefully selected with a view to
lishing the credit of the colony in this depart-
of Natural History. The ferns for the
n fernery on the north side of the tank
sent off by a separate steamer, the
irect to Calcutta, and may be expected
lier than the Assam, as she left on

[redacted]

nes of railway mentioned in the
of Walsh and Lovett of Bir-
third line, running round
the machinery shed. It is a
portable tramway. The same
ple of very light and simple
feet span. They are also agents
tiff and Co., of London, to whom,
ufacturers of the same class, we owe
appearance of the public buildings
d here, as they are the manufacturers
t and often elegant terra cotta castings
rm the capitals of the pillars ; the facings
key stones of the arches ; the ornamental
which surrounds the windows and doorways,
nices, and all those parts where terra cotta is
ow used. They will show a large casting of " Agriculture," which is intended for the new Treasury buildings facing Government House on the west.

The popular game of billiards will be well represented, as besides our local makers, who will no doubt do their best, the leading English firms are sending some of their very best work in billiard tables. Messrs. Thurston and Co., Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Messrs. Roberts and Co., Messrs. Geo. Wright and Co., and Messrs. Alcock and Co., of Victoria, are amongst the competitors, as well as many others.

The same may be said of the carriage department in which our local firms can and do turn out very beautiful conveyances with a great deal of lasting power in them. But no doubt such firms as Vezey & Co., Marshall Sanders & Co., Atkins, Phillipson & Co., Jos. Offord and Co., Jas. Neale and Son, John Marston and Co., Mc Naught Smith and Co., Selby and D. White, will send carriages of all kinds well worthy of admiration, and with all the most recent improvements.

The Government, having intimated to the members of the services generally throughout Bengal and Upper India that they would be happy to hear of their having visited the Great International Exhibition, have thoughtfully provided accommodation for them on the Maidan west of the cathedral. It is in the style of a standing camp, and is made of bamboos, and thatched. The outer walls and partitions are plastered over with mud in the style of wattle and daub, which will be white-washed, both for cleanliness and light. The camp is formed of three blocks consisting of four lines of rooms to each block. These run east and west, they are all exactly alike, and run 22 rooms or compartments to each line. Each compartment is 15 + 12 feet, with a bath-room on one side 15 + 7½, and a verandah on the other side, of the same size. They are a very fair height, being about 20 feet to the apex of the roof. The most southern block is called the married quarters, as here every two rooms have a communicating door or opening, and a verandah common to both rooms. These are the private apartments. There are three public rooms, one for each block, on the east side, running north and south the whole length of the block, to which it is united by a continuous thatch. The two end ones are dining and eating rooms, and the centre one is a billiard, card, and recreation room. The floor of this room will be two layers of brick on the flat and cemented over. The dining rooms will have only one layer of bricks, and the private rooms are to be merely earth covered with mats and raised about six inches from the level of the maidan. The whole camp will be well lighted with 30 gas lamps in 10 lines of 3 each, and there is a separate bridge from the cathedral road to each of the public rooms. The hire will be Rs. 3 per room, per day. There will be two kitchens or cook-houses on the south of the camp, built with iron posts and corrugated iron sides and roof. These will be managed by the Great Eastern Hotel Co., who have taken the contract to provide the usual hotel board to the occupants at a uniform rate of Rs. 5 per head per day, wine and beer exclusive. The south block of married quarters and the central block of bachelors' quarters are reserved for Government servants only, but the northern block of single rooms may be occupied by exhibitors or their assistants. This arrangement will give general satisfaction, as many of the small exhibitors or their assistants might be very much put out by having to pay the exorbitant hotel and boarding house rates expected to prevail.

The member of the British Indian Association invited Messrs. Joubert and Walpole to a meeting at their rooms in British Indian-street on Wednesday afternoon last. Dr. Rajendralal Mitter took the chair. The object of the interview was to learn from Mr. Joubert the object, scope and aim of the Exhibition in a general way, and its probable effect on the trade and manufactures of the country. Mr. Joubert gave them the most glowing description of the wonder-working powers of an Exhibition. In speaking of its popularity, he said his greatest difficulty was to find sufficient space for the many applicants who wished to exhibit, whereupon a gentleman, standing up, said that that difficulty surely could be easily got over by the erection of more sheds and the creation of more available space, to which Mr. Joubert replied that there was not much time to spare, and that there was another question " money," that a great deal of money had been already laid out on the buildings, and he was reluctant to increase the expenditure ; whereupon the gentleman replied " Oh! if its a mere question of money, I am a very well known man in Calcutta, as my friends around can tell you, and I shall be most happy to let you have a lac of rupees for the purpose if you require it." This most liberal offer quite astonished Mr. Joubert, who walked up to the speaker, and, putting both his hands on the gentleman's shoulders said " Let me have a good look at you, old fellow. You are the first man who ever offered me £10,000 in my life, and you may be sure I shall remember you as long as I live, and tell the tale in my own country when I home." The gentleman adhered to his off
assured the meeting that he was perf
and had not spoken idle words, bu
cepted. Mr. Joubert told th
ladies of their familie
would be glad t
night, and t
sible in

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L.

CKERY.—On Wednesday last,
sdum, a resident of Blackburn's
employé at Messrs. Ralli Brothers,
n untimely end through the medical treat-
ent of his sardar coolie. It appears that the deceased had long been a sufferer from rheumatism. He had often complained of deriving no benefit from the treatment of professional doctors, and these complaints led his sardar coolie to offer him a remedy of his own, which he warranted not to fail in effecting a cure. The offer was accepted, and a poultice and draught were administered to him on Wednesday morning at 8. a. m. by the coolie. The draught was composed of some powdered datura root, pepper, and two other ingredients. At 11 a.m. deceased felt very ill, and, sending for the coolie, was told by him that his medicine was just then taking effect, and that he would be cured in a short time. At 2 p. m. Mr. Rosdum expired, and the coolie is now in custody awaiting the result of a coroner's inquest.—*Englishman.*

## CALCUTTA MOUNTED RIFLES ASSAULT AT ARMS.

ON the Company's grounds, Chowringhee, September 26.—Judge—Colonel McNair, 4th N.I. Referees—Colonel Cologan, 17th N. I., Major Teale, C. V. R. In spite of the heat, there was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the above Company's ground to witness another of these most interesting entertainments ; and this one, we may say, was certainly a decided success. Our unanimous thanks are due to the untiring zeal of the worthy Hon. Secy. Sergt. Sinclair, who has shown great patience and perseverance to make these meetings what they are, for a few months ago tent-pegging was the only feature in the present programme which was contested for. However, it was suggested by some of his friends to try other events, and he not only accepted, but acted on the suggestion at once, and with the aid of a few others he has made the programme what it is. Therefore, instead of criticising the few weak points, we will congratulate him on the present success, and only trust we may see a lot of new competitors coming to the front on the next occasion to help him. We notice very few new men come forward to compete in the ring. We wonder at this, having such an able instructor as Sergeant Kelly to teach them, and no doubt he would soon make them matches for any competitors, but, like everything else, it requires time and practice, which probably some of the new ones cannot spare at present. However, as we hear the next meet will not be held until about the middle of November the Doorga Poojahs intervening, will, we hope, bring several of them quite ready for competition.

The first event in the programme was quite new here— double tent-pegging—that is, two pegs placed in a line with each other at an interval of about 40 yards. The scoring counts the same as in single tent-pegging. This event was won by the 6th B. C., Duffadar Kala Sing and Duffadar Narain Sing scoring 15 points each, which was very good, but the pace was rather slow. We regret no one succeeded in securing both pegs. The C. M. R. did not score at all well and proved that practice was necessary.

Double Tent-Pegging.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sergt. Sharpe | 003 | 13 | 1 Duffr. Kala Sing | 5·15·6 | 11½ |
| 2 Vol. Cartwright | 505 | | 2 „ Nehal Sing | 6·25·1·5 | |
| 3 „ Henry | 000 | | 3 Lce. Duffr. Narian Sing | 5·5·5· | |

The 2nd event was tilting at the ring. This event was won by the Mounted Rifles, Vol. Cartwright made the splendid score of 16, and received well merited applause.

Tilting at the Ring.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Vol. Carter | 3 | 20 | 1 Lce. Duffr. Kirpal Sing. | 0 | 4 |
| 2 Corpl. McLeod | 1 | | 2 „ „ Peram Sing. | 1 | |
| 3 Vol. Cartwright | 16 | | 3 „ „ Pala Sing. | 3 | |

The third event was the tug of war. This was won deservedly by the 6th B. C., who pulled admirably, and had evidently taken some trouble to prepare for it. They won the first and last heat, the mounted infantry winning the second heat. The latter were certainly handicapped, having to pull in riding boots, but they showed evident signs of want of training, as in the 1st heat the men were unsteady, jerking instead of pulling steadily together, which is fatal in a thing of this sort.

TUG OF WAR.

C. M. R. 2nd heat *vs.* 6th B. C. 1st and 3rd heat.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Col. Sergt. Hodson | Sowar | 1 | Mitt Sing |
| 2 | Corpl. McLeod | „ | 2 | Sher „ |
| 3 | Lce. Corpl. Jacob | „ | 3 | Pala „ |
| 4 | Sergt. Sharpe | „ | 4 | Lehna „ |
| 5 | Vol. Stewart | „ | 5 | Bassama „ |
| 6 | „ Cartwright | „ | 6 | Jhunda „ |
| 7 | „ Walker | „ | 7 | Chunda „ |
| 8 | „ Rees | „ | 8 | Bhugman „ |
| 9 | „ Carter | „ | 9 | Baryam „ |
| 10 | „ Henry | „ | 10 | Goormookh „ |

Next came the contests in the Ring, which were very good, but unfortunately it was getting dusk, and rather difficult to discern the victor. However, we think the honours were pretty well divided. We regret that, owing to a short notice, the Sepoys were unable to compete, but hope to see a goodly muster of them on the next occasion. The following are the names and scores :—

In the Ring—Mounted.

Sword *v.* Sword.

| C. M. R. | | | 6th B. C. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. Sinclair | 0 | 0 | Lieut. Macdonald | 3 | 3 |
| Sergt. Kelly | 11 | 2 | Duffr. Heera Sing | 1 | 1 |

Dismounted.

Sword *v.* Bayonet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lce. Corpl. Jacob | 0 | Lieut. Girard, A. Co. | 2 |
| Lieut. Girard | 2 | Vol. Henry. | 1 |

Mounted.

Lance *v.* Sword.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. Kelly | 11 | Urshud Khan | 0 |

Dismounted.

Sword *v.* Sword.

The judge and referees were very careful, and their decisions gave every competitor satisfaction. The band of the 17th Loyal Poorbeahs, by kind permission of the Colonel and officers of the Regiment, played a very pretty selection during the early part of the performance.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

THE MADRAS RACE MEETING.—We are glad to inform our readers in general, and sporting ones in particular, of the probability of a race meeting taking place at Madras (Guindy), about the middle of December. A meeting was held at the Club on the 27th Sept. to frame a prospectus and to elect stewards. As far as we can ascertain there are to be three days' sport, of varied flat and steeple-chase races for horses and ponies, also *bonâ fide* hacks and ladies' horses will have an opportunity of winning renown. It is thought that Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 will represent the " public money." We hope in a few days to be able to give our readers the prospectus, which is being pushed forward with all possible despatch.—*Madras Mail.*

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allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the follo
viz. :—
Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE-GOODS in the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Parsee Bazar-street, Fort.
THIS DAY, TUEDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Parsee Bazar-street, Fort—
A quantity of white, colored, and grey piece-goods, such as printed handkerchiefs, printed cambrics, colored white lappets, Turkey red cambrics, and other fancy goods.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER TILES.
On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
M B—437 copper tiles, ex s.s. Pandora.
M— 45 bundles, 891 copper tiles, ex s.s. Zambesi.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 bales grey dhoties of various borders.
2 „ grey shirtings.
2 „ twist.
1 bale Turkey red twist.
2 bales blankets.
1 case cashmere cloth.
11 cases colored prints.
11 tins Swiss cheese.
1 iron safe by Chubbs.
On account of the concerned.
1 case China silk piece-goods.
11 cases colored beads, ex s. s. Abyssinia and Punjab.
On account of the first purchaser, Pudumsee Huree.
C. Brs. } 16/20—5 bales border shirtings, 8 lb. 42 inch.
P. H. } ex s. s. Nubia.
AT 1 P. M.
The property of a gentleman.
1 Australian cow.
1 bull calf.
1 Surat cow.
1 calf.
1 bull calf.
1 Surat cow.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1883, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of surplus and unserviceable marine stores, &c., consisting of wines, provisions, crockery and glass ware, lamps, carpets, curtains, mats, whatnots, settees, crew's utensils, water closets, new and used blocks, ropes, new and old wire hawser, old canvas, leather hose and belts, steering wheels, compasses, warm clothing, brass, copper and iron articles, Keeman's boiler cement, old metals, coal ashes, empty drums, scrap iron, boiler tubes, ship's deck fittings and sundry other marine stores.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla—
100 bales cloth serge and leather cuttings.
82 yards rifle green and yellow broadcloth, cloth and serge, remnants, serge frocks, knikerbockers and gaiters, Native Infantry cloth and serge, trousers, sashes, 1,200 skins, black sewing silk, carpets, lotas, &c.
708 unserviceable cork helmets, puggrees, &c.
140 great coats, infantry capes, &c.
3827 „ „ followers'
750 sheets waterproofs.
4606 coats, lascar's or follower's.
91 pyjamas do.
2324 belts, flannel.
71 canvas forks.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within three days from the day of sale,
N.B.—The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Swipings, Waste Papers, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari-bunder.
On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, the property of E. C. ROBERTS, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th October next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Nepean Sea-road, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major R. BOUSTEAD.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM BOILERS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the agents, sell by public auction at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, six cylinderical steam boilers, thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard Walker and Brothers, Bury.
For further particulars apply to the manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On or about the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, very handsome large fish-pond with fish on stand, handsome large aviary with valuable and rare birds, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box, handsome powerful black Australian mare, a handsome grey Arab horse, one handsome English-built strong dogcart, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, and also in saddle, very quiet, sets of plated and brass single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. MORRIS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.
On THURSDAY, the 15th November next, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the owner, his right, title and interest in a leasehold property situate at Mahableshwar, in the registration subdistrict of Sattara, consisting of a piece of land containing by admeasurement (7) seven acres and (5) five goontas, more or less, with a very large pucca-built bungalow known as General Barr's House, with all its furniture, glassware, crockeryware, &c. The bungalow has one drawing-room, one dining-room, 4 large bed room, 4 bath-rooms, 4 dressing rooms, one cookroom, 2 godowns, 1 stable, and 1 coach-house. The assessment payable to Government every year is Rs. 21-6.
The plan of the bungalow and the copy of the lease with Government may be seen, and other particulars ascertained, on reference to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6. p. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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| Strachan's Fino No. 1 Xerez Sherry | Rs. 24 | per doz. | quarts. |
| Hunt's Port Wine No. 1 Quality | „ 24 | „ | „ |
| „ No. 2 Quality | „ 15 | „ | „ |
| Rousse's Brandy** No. 1 Quality | „ 20 | „ | „ |

Apply to
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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[redacted]

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY,
Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

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| ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps | .. | | Rs. | 350 |
| Do. | 40 | do. | ... „ | 750 |
| Do. fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each. | | | „ | 1,200 |
| Do. 8 do. | 500 | do. | .. „ | 1,200 |
| Do. 20 do. | 500 | do. | .. „ | 2,000 |

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
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Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
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AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
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NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
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THE NORTHERN FIRE AN
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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
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SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE.
Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
" The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."
Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mi
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